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Thesis

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ECONOMIC EXPERIENCES AND
UNDERSTANDINGS OF MIDDLE-GRADE CHILDREN

Submitted by

Elizabeth Agnes Sanborn

(B.S. in Education; Gorham State Teachers College, 1939)

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Education

May 1947

First Reader: Dr. W. Linwood Chase

Second Reader: Dr. Helen A. Murphy, Asst. Prof. of
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Third Reader: Franklin C. Roberts, Prof. of Educa-
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Thesis

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Elizabeth Ames Sanborn

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

During the past few years, educators have grown increasingly conscious of the need for definite instructions in the schools in the field of consumer education.

It is the belief of this writer that children have many and varied experiences with money, that they are naturally interested in money and that every day economic problems arise within their understanding. It is the purpose of this study to assist in securing and as far as possible, to secure and understand the child's economic behavior and to help him to understand the economic behavior of others.

CHAPTER I

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The writer hopes that this study will serve as a guide for the development of a course in consumer education for middle grades.

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It is the belief of this writer that children have many and varied experiences with money, that they are keenly interested in money experiences, and that many everyday economic problems are well within their understanding. It is the purpose of this study to attempt to ascertain, as far as possible, what experiences and understanding children of fourth, fifth, and sixth-grade levels in a suburban residential community have had. Further, the writer wishes to determine whether or not age, sex, or occupational grouping has an effect on experience and understanding of certain economic situations.

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CHAPTER II

Related Research

CHAPTER II RELATED RESEARCH

Much has been written in the journals concerning the desirability of and the rapidly growing need for definite programs in consumer education in our public schools, but so far comparatively little research has been done on the subject, particularly in the elementary field. Because much of this material is pertinent and interesting, and annotated bibliography of articles in educational journals and books is included in the appendix.

Although much of this material is interesting, it presents a plea for consumer education, and has little place in a chapter on research. The writer is discussing here only those research problems directly related to this study. In 1927, Chase¹ made a report of activities of children covering play, free reading, moving pictures, work, travel, and so forth. The only part of her study pertinent to this problem is the section of work and buying.

She reports that in three rooms in the Kensington Avenue School of Springfield, Massachusetts, covering grades four, five and six, fifty-two girls reported one thousand seven hundred sixteen work activities. Seventy-one boys reported nine hundred fifteen. Boys did more work outside

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the home than girls, but the number working for pay outside the home was not large in either case. No tabulation was made of paid jobs inside the home.

Paid jobs were listed as follows: Thirty-seven children shovelled walks and were paid from five cents to seventy-five cents; six reported paper routes at fifteen to twenty cents a day; six reported caring for children at a rate fifteen to fifty cents; five reported mowing lawns at a rate of fifteen to fifty cents; four delivered goods for stores and were paid twenty-five cents; three reported selling flowers, earning fifteen to sixty cents; eight reported running errands for fifteen cents; and one reported earning fifteen cents caddying. These for a one week period.

Chase considered money only from the point of view of money earned and handled in doing errands at the store. During a one month period she found that two hundred nine children did four thousand two hundred nine errands involving money, made purchases amounting to one thousand two hundred forty-five dollars and sixty-three cents, charged purchases to the amount of ninety-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, and received in change eight hundred twenty-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents. Rather a staggering amount of money to be entrusted to the care and judgment of children of the intermediate grade level:

Project on Paying Wages. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation,
Columbia University, (1938)

The same thing also, but the number of the foreign outside

the same and the size is also same. No distinction was

made of ball but inside the house.

Field was listed as follows: 1. 1000-1000

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about 1000-1000; the reported number was 1000-1000

about 1000-1000; six reported; six reported; six

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Gillette¹ in 1936, conducted an investigation into the buying experiences of three thousand eight hundred seventy-eight pupils in eighty elementary and twenty-five secondary parochial schools located in the states of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New Mexico, Iowa, and Florida. Three thousand one hundred seventy of these children were in grades one to eight. Seven hundred and eight were in grades nine to twelve.

These pupils were asked to record as definitely as possible all the articles which they purchased within one weeks' time. They were requested to list only those articles which they purchased without the assistance of others and for which they actually paid money. Two weeks were chosen as being typical, the first week in May and the first week in February, 1935, a time when seasonal buying would not influence the answers on the questionnaires. Comparisons were made of the two weeks and the results reduced to percents to make them comparable. Ten per cent was chosen as being significant for making summaries on the basis of need for all if so large a number had actually made such purchases.

¹ Gillette, Sister Mary de Paul, O.P., A Plan to Enrich the Curricula of a Group of Elementary and Secondary Parochial Schools to Meet the Interests and Needs of Pupils With Respect to Buying Goods. unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Teachers College, Columbia University, (1936)

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In her summary the writer tabulated the elementary school data by grade and general type of goods and services purchased by at least ten per cent of the group. Her findings were :

Grade One --- Bakery goods, confectionery, dairy products, fruit.

Grade Two --- Bakery goods, confectionery, dairy products, fruits, and groceries.

Grade Three-- Bakery products, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat.

Grade Four--- Bakery products, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables.

Grade Five--- Bakery products, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables, tobacco.

Grade Six --- Bakery products, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables, clothing.

Grade Seven-- Bakery goods, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables, clothing, tobacco.

Grade Eight -- Bakery Goods, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables, clothing.

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- Grade Seven --- Bakery goods, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables, clothing, tobacco.
- Grade Eight --- Bakery goods, confectionery, dairy products, fruit, groceries, meat, vegetables, clothing.

Gillette also listed the leisure time activities paid for by the children in the elementary school group as follows: Games - twenty percent; shows - six percent; movies - ninety-four percent; prize fights - five percent; bazaar and carnivals - sixteen percent; refreshments - thirty-eight percent; ice cream - ten percent; club dues - two percent; horse-back riding - four percent; parties - five percent; and sporting goods and toys - fifteen percent.

Ellsworth¹ conducted a survey in 1939, to discover the types of arithmetic used by school children in their out-of-school lives. His survey included three hundred ninety children in twelve classrooms from the third to the sixth. Two third grades, four fourth grades, three fifth grades, and three sixth grades were used. A combination of the questionnaire and pupil reporting methods was used.

Each pupil was to use the reporting form each day on which to record the number of times each day he used any phase of arithmetic. Every day the investigator checked on data to cut down unreliable information. Classes varied in size, in time used for study and in range of I.Q.'s.

All figures of individual report sheets were added and totalled. Then all totals of all classes of one grade were added and totalled. From these totals grand totals were compiled.

¹

Ellsworth, E.E., What Arithmetic Do Children Use in Their Out of School Life?, unpublished Master's thesis, Boston University, (1942)

The next procedure was to determine the percentage of each item as it occurred in each class, each grand total, and for the entire group of all grades. Fifty-three thousand, one hundred sixty-three usages were tabulated.

Only the first two topics in Mr. Ellsworth's analysis¹ of data are relevant to this survey. He states:

"Of the total number of usages, 14,461 or 21.201 per cent refer to 'telling time', and 8,262 or 15.541 per cent refer to 'using United States money.'"

The total resume for these grades on these two questions are:

Grade Six

Telling Time--28.774 percent (of total usages)

Using U.S. Money --16.777 percent

Grade Five

Telling Time--25.050 percent

Using U.S. Money--14.065 per cent

Grade Four

Telling Time--24.416 percent

Using U.S. Money--15.972 percent

Grade Three

Telling Time--24.416 percent

Using U.S. Money--15.972 percent

¹

Ellsworth, op. cit., p.8

In these groups there were one hundred one sixth grade children, ninety-six fourth grade children, one hundred thirty-one fourth graders, and sixty-two in the third grade.

Thus this investigator found that the use of money was the second most important need for arithmetic, in the out-of-school lives of this group of children.

Pelikan,¹ in her survey in the Cleveland Schools of the economic experiences of elementary school children, gives some interesting facts about the amount of money that school children have. She made her study in two schools, grades 4,5,6. One, School A, was in a congested, lower economic area, the other, School B, was in a middle-class neighborhood with moderate income.

Of the ninety-nine pupils in School A forty-one reported that they received an allowance ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents a week.

Eighteen reported spending all of it. Fourteen reported that they were given extra money. Thirty-eight said that they earned extra money to the extent of five cents to six dollars a week.

1

Pelikan, Martha M., How Much Money Do Elementary School Children Have? Cleveland Department of Public Schools (1945) Table 1.

In this same school fifty-one reported that they had no allowance, but were given money when they needed it. Seven said they were not given money at any time. Forty of these children earned their extra money, with a range of earnings from five cents to three dollars and fifty cents a week.

Of the seventy-seven pupils in School B, she found that forty-six pupils received a allowance ranging from ten cents to two dollars a week. Fifteen of them spent their whole allowance and nineteen were given extra money. Twenty-eight earned extra money at a rate of from fifteen cents to four dollars a week.

Twenty-eight of the youngsters in this school reported that they had no allowance, but were given money when they needed it. Three said they were given no money. Seventeen said they earned their extra money. The range of earnings was twenty-five cents to five dollars and ninety-five cents a week.

Pelikand also tabulated the personal expenditures of these fourth, fifth, and sixth grade children for one week. She found that one hundred forty-one paid for movies; eighty-one bought candy; forty-three purchased notebook paper; twenty-seven bought pop and fifty-eight, ice cream; fifty-eight spent their own money for carfare; twenty-eight bought potato chips; twenty-two purchased pencils. Twenty-three bought comic books; fifteen paid club dues; nineteen reported buying popcorn; twenty-six bought school supplies; five bought lunches;

six purchased war stamps. Eleven bought airplane models; eight spent their own money for gifts; eleven purchased pens; thirteen bought fudge-sickles; seven bought books.

Other articles listed five times or less were sundaes, hot dogs, Coca Cola, Canteen, pretzels, magazines, ribbons, football games, erasers, skating, sodas, stockings, blouse, cards, song book, comb, cough drops, lead, music lessons, perfume, ring, socks, bolwing, bracelet, beads, crayons, pin, pad, popsickle, peanuts, sandwich, autograph book, belt, bank, battery, bulb, coloring book, cream puff, dinner, finger print set, and dress material.

She also listed sixty-nine different¹ articles purchased by these same children during a one week period for adults.

The studies summarized in this chapter shed some light on children's economic experiences. They are limited however to earning, spending, and types of work activities. It is the intention of this writer to survey these and other areas in this field of elementary economics.

Ibid., Table III

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The subject of this study was suggested by the chance remark made by a fourth grade pupil, and warmly accepted by others, at the end of a discussion about bonds and stamps. "Why don't we talk more about things like that? We use money all the time and we ought to know more about it."

This expression of a recognized need seems an indication of the trend toward more elementary acquaintance of consumer education in public schools. But before such a course could be effectively introduced, more information concerning children's understandings of the use and value of money would be necessary. Hence this investigation into the actual economic experiences of children of the intermediate grade level.

The questionnaire method was selected as the best procedure for this study since it was the desire of the writer to cover as wide a range of topics as possible with as many subjects as possible.

A tentative questionnaire was prepared with forty-five items, covering Allowances, Marketing, Business, Insurance, Savings, Bonds and Stocks, Banking, Post Office, and Travel. This first draft was given to twelve children, four from the fourth grade, four from the fifth grade, and

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four from the sixth, chosen at random.

The questionnaire was then re-written to eliminate the confusions indicated by these youngsters in their responses. It was decided to combine the topics Business and Earnings into a single topic labelled simply Earnings, since only one of the children, a sixth grader, was able to distinguish between simple earning of money by any method, and a business involving the keeping of records of profit and loss.

These two items originally read:

Business

1. Do you carry on any business of your own, as chickens, gardening, etc.?
2. What is it?
3. If you do, do you know how much you had to spend on your business?
4. Do you know how much your business has earned for you during the past year?
5. About how much?

Earnings

1. Do you ear any money?
2. Do you have a regular job?
3. What is it?
4. May you do what you please with the money you earn?
5. What kins of things do you do with the money you earn?

They were combined to read:

1. Do you earn any money?
2. Do you have a regular job like a paper service?
3. What is it?
4. Do you keep a record to show how much your business earned for you?
5. About how much do you earn per week?
6. May you do what you please with the money you earn?
7. List as many of the things as you can remember for which you used your earnings during the last month.

It was also found necessary to limit the period of earning and spending. Thus an item which originally read, "What kinds of things do you do with the money you earn?" was changed to, "List as many of the things as you can remember for which you used your earnings during the last month."

The questionnaire which was finally put in the hands of the children follows:

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please fill in the following blanks.

I am a _____ (boy or girl).

I am in the _____ grade in the _____ School.

I am _____ Years old.

My last birthday was _____, 19____.

My father's business is _____.

PLEASE DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME TO THIS PAPER.

ALLOWANCES

1. Do you have an allowance? Yes No
2. How much is your allowance if you
have one?
3. Do you have to plan lunches and carfare
from it? Yes No
4. Do you buy clothes from your allowance
stores to see where something you Yes No
5. Check other things from this list for which
you spent your allowance during the last month.

Movies Candy School Supplies

1. Do you Ice Cream? Yes No
2. Do you Gum a regular job like a
paper or Comic Books Yes No
3. What is Dues (for Scouts, Brownies, Clubs, etc.)
4. Do you Church record to show how much
your bus War Stamps Yes No
5. About how Toys do you earn per week?
6. May you Gifts? you please with the
money you Magazines Yes No
7. List as Books of the things as you can
remember Games (Football, Baseball, etc.)
- ings can Bowling last month.

List other ways in which you spent your allowance on
this sheet.

MARKETING

1. Do you go to the store on errands? Yes ___ No ___
2. Do you carry the money with you to pay for what you buy? Yes ___ No ___
3. Do you ever buy things on a charge account? Yes ___ No ___
4. Do you go to two or three different stores to see where something you want costs the least? Yes ___ No ___
5. What else must you consider besides the cost in buying something? _____

EARNINGS

1. Do you earn any money? Yes ___ No ___
2. Do you have a regular job like a paper service? Yes ___ No ___
3. What is it? _____
4. Do you keep a record to show how much your business earned for you? Yes ___ No ___
5. About how much do you earn per week? _____
6. May you do what you please with the money you earn? Yes ___ No ___
7. List as many of the things as you can remember for which you used your earnings during the last month. _____

INSURANCE

1. Do you have an insurance policy? Yes ___ No ___
2. Is it like a bank account where
you can withdraw the money when-
ever you want? Yes ___ No ___

BANKS

1. Do you have a bank account? Yes ___ No ___
2. Do you deposit money in your own
account? Yes ___ No ___
3. Do you draw out money from your
own account? Yes ___ No ___
4. Did you ever belong to a Christmas
or Vacation Club? Yes ___ No ___

POST OFFICE

1. What kind of a stamp would you put
on a letter going to New York? ___
2. What kind of a stamp would you
put on a post card? ___
3. How much does an airmail letter to
San Francisco cost? ___
4. How much does it cost to send a
letter by special delivery? ___
5. Did you ever buy a money order? ___

TRAVEL

1. Do you buy your own train or bus tickets? Yes ___ No ___
2. Have you ever bought a strip of tickets? Yes ___ No ___
3. Does a strip of twelve tickets cost less than twelve separate tickets? Yes ___ No ___
4. Do you buy a half fare ticket? Yes ___ No ___
5. When will you have to buy a whole fare ticket? Yes ___ No ___

BONDS AND STAMPS

1. Do you buy war stamps? Yes ___ No ___
2. Have you bought a bond? Yes ___ No ___
3. Did you make out the application yourself? Yes ___ No ___
4. How much does a \$25 bond cost? Yes ___ No ___
5. How much does a \$50 bond cost? Yes ___ No ___
6. How much would you pay for a \$100 bond? Yes ___ No ___
7. How many years will you have to keep a \$25 bond before it is worth \$25? Yes ___ No ___

The questionnaire was given to all of the children in the intermediate grades of four schools in the town of Hingham, Massachusetts. Of the total of 379 children, 142 of the children were in the fourth grade, 121 were in the fifth grade, and 116 in the sixth grade.

The classroom teachers administered the test after a conference with the writer. Each teacher was requested to put the questionnaire in the hands of the children, to assist them in filling in the information of the first page, with particular care as to age and date of last birthday. They were then requested to read item one aloud with the children, have the answer checked without any further explanation, and then to proceed in the same manner with the other items in the questionnaire. It was hoped that this item by item check would avoid wrong or chance marking due to reading disability.

It was also requested that no discussion of money or money transactions, other than that normally entering into the daily work of the school precede the giving of this questionnaire. They were all given within a week of the conference.

The tabulation of results was done on the basis of age, grade, sex, and father's occupation. It was later decided to eliminate grade levels and use only age, sex, and father's occupation in the final analysis of results, since it was assumed that age was of more significance than grade

placement at school. Thus, it would seem that an eleven-year-old child would react to a money transaction in the same way whether he happened to be in the fourth grade or the fifth.

For the purposes of this study a child is to be considered ten years of age from his tenth birthday to his eleventh birthday.

Nineteen of the questionnaires had to be thrown out because insufficient information on the first page made accurate classification impossible. These cases included children who indicated that their parents were deceased, sick, or unemployed. There were also three children who said they didn't know what their father's business was. One fourteen year old was dropped since he was the only one in his age group.

The occupational groups as reported by the children were divided somewhat arbitrarily into three classifications as follows:

Labor

Bus Driver, Caretaker, clam digger, crane operator, fisherman, handyman, highway worker, laborer, lobsterman, milkman, paper service, railroad worker, service station operator, shipyard worker, (unless a definite skilled position such as machinist or rater was specified), steam shovel operator, taxi driver, truck driver, warehouseman, waitress.

placement at school. Thus, it would seem that an eleven-year-old child would react to a money transaction in the same way whether he happened to be in the fourth grade or the fifth. For the purposes of this study a child is to be considered ten years of age from his tenth birthday to his eleventh birthday.

Most of the questionnaires had to be thrown out because insufficient information on the first page made accurate classification impossible. These cases included children who indicated that their parents were deceased, sick, or unemployed. There were also three children who said they didn't know what their father's business was. One fourteen year old was dropped since he was the only one in his age group.

The occupational groups as reported by the children were divided somewhat arbitrarily into three classifications as follows:

Labor

Bus Driver, Garbage Man, Clean Driver, Crane Operator, Fisherman, Handyman, Highway Worker, Laborer, Jobster, Milkman, Paper Service, Railroad Worker, Service Station Operator, Shipyard Worker, (unless a definite skilled position such as machinist or fitter was specified), Steam Shovel Operator, Taxi Driver, Truck Driver, Warehouseman, Waitress.

Skilled Labor

Barber, Blue Print Reader, bookkeeper, caretaker, cleaner, clerk, contractor, dental technician, deputy sheriff, draftsman, electrician, farmer, fireman, fumigator, glass blower, goldsmith, machinist, mailman, mason, mechanic, painter, photographer, pilot (airplane), plumber, policeman, printer, radio technician, race horse, trainer, rating specialist, roofer, tailor, tree surgeon, shoemaker, welder,

Professions

Accountant, advertising agency (owner), architect, artist, banker, civil engineer, decorator, dentist, doctor, editor, electrical engineer, executive, insurance broker, lawyer, mechanical engineer, merchant, minister, naval architect, officer (in armed forces), purchasing agent, sales manger, ship builder, social service, stock broker, teacher, undertaker.

Information taken from the questionnaires was tabulated on separate sheets for each item. The number of affirmative responses was listed for each item according to age, sex, and occupational group.

The percentages of responses for each group listed above was figured, to two decimal places. These sheets for each item with number of responses and percentages of responses appear in the appendix for the use of a reader who wishes the actual figures in each case.

Tables were then prepared for each item showing the comparative responses of boys, girls, and boys and girls together. Symbols were used to show numbers of responses at a glance. For use in reading, all percentages used in the tables and in the descriptive analyses following the tables were rounded off to the nearest whole number.

Since it was the purpose of the writer to discover and report the children's understandings of economic situations the results of the questionnaire are interpreted in terms of understandings. Thus when a question asked for definite information as a response, the table shows, not the information returned, but the results in terms of correct responses or understanding. The tables interpreted in this manner are so labeled.

Two questions, Items Four and Five under Travel asked for information about the half-fare regulation on trains and busses. An affirmative answer was the correct one for children under twelve years of age and a negative answer was correct for children twelve and over. In tabulating results on both these questions this difference was taken into consideration and the number of correct responses shown is

the number of correct responses with consideration to the age of the child reporting on the question.

The analysis of the results of the questionnaire are presented in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The number of correct responses with consideration to the age
of the child reported on the question.
The analysis of the results of the questionnaire are
presented in the following chapter.

represents the responses of the boys, the second shows the responses of the girls, and the third shows the combined responses of both.

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

ALLOWANCE

Item 1. In this question the children were asked to indicate whether or not they received an allowance.

Table I

PROPORTION OF BOYS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9-yr. group	10-yr. group	11-yr. group	12-yr. group	13-yr. group	% of total
138	237	138	138	138	575
0	0	0	0	0	0

CHAPTER IV

Analysis of Questionnaire

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old receive allowances than in the other age groups. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, and eleven-year-old age-group fourth, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fifth.

In the later group classification, the age-group falls below 35%, two age-groups fall in the 50 to 75% class, and one in the 75 to 100% classification. In the Skilled Labor group, one age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. Two Professional groups fall in the 50 to 75% classification, and two in the 75 to 100%. Inspection shows that the latter, or Professional-

CHAPTER IV
Analysis of Questionnaire

represents the responses of the boys, the second shows the responses of the girls, and the third shows the combined responses of both.

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

ALLOWANCE

Item 1. In this question the children were asked to indicate whether or not they received an allowance.

Table I

PROPORTION OF BOYS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 # /	# # #	# * #	/ # /	- # 0	67%

this table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old receive allowances than in the other age groups. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, and eleven-year-old age-group fourth, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fifth.

In the Labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, two age-groups fall in the 50 to 75 % class, and one in the 75 to 100% classification. In the Skilled Labor group, one age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. Two Professional groups fall in the 50 to 75% classification, and two in the 75 to 100%. Inspection shows that the latter, or Profession-

represents the responses of the boys, the second shows the responses of the girls, and the third shows the combined responses of both.

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

ALLOWANCE

Item 1. In this question the children were asked to indicate whether or not they received an allowance.

Table 1

PROPORTION OF BOYS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
0 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	0 %

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old receive allowances than in the other age groups. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, and eleven-year-old age-group fourth, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fifth.

In the labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, two age-groups fall in the 25 to 50 % class, and one in the 50 to 100% classification. In the Skilled Labor group, one age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. Two Professional groups fall in the 50 to 75% classification, and two in the 75 to 100%. Inspection shows that the latter, or Professional-

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The information taken from the questionnaires was tabulated for each item on separate sheets. These sheets show the number of responses to each item divided according to sex, occupational group, and age.

For the purpose of analysis it was decided that tables composed of symbols would give a clearer picture to the reader than number responses or percentages. Thus the tables appearing on the following pages make use of these symbols:

Percentage of Children

- / 75% to 100%
- # 50% to 75%
- * 25% to 50%
- less than 25%
- O no cases

L stands for Labor, S.L. for Skilled Labor, P for Professional groups.

The sheets described above containing all basic data are included in the Appendix ^I should the reader be interested in exact figures.

Except for two tables showing how money was earned or spent all are shown in three parts for each item. The first

^I

See Appendix pp. 182-229

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The information taken from the questionnaires was calculated for each item on separate sheets. These sheets show the number of responses to each item divided according to sex, occupational group, and age. For the purpose of analysis it was decided that tables composed of symbols would give a clearer picture to the reader than number responses of percentages. Thus the tables appearing on the following pages make use of these symbols:

Percentage of Children

75% to 100%	+
50% to 75%	W
25% to 50%	*
less than 25%	-
no answer	0

I stands for Labor, S.I. for Skilled Labor, P for

Professional Groups.

The sheets described above containing all basic data are included in the Appendix I should the reader be interested in exact figures.

Except for two tables showing how money was earned or spent all are shown in three parts for each item. The first

al group, receive more allowances than the other groups which are approximately the same.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that the proportion of boys in the Professional classification receiving allowances is 78%, in the Skilled Labor group 64%, and in the Labor Group 58%. Of the total group of boys, 67% indicate that they receive allowances.

Table II

PROPORTION OF GIRLS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# # #	# # #	# # #	# * /	* 0 0	62%

In this table all nine, ten, and eleven-year-old age-groups fall in the 50 to 75% classification. In the twelve-year-old age-group, one falls in the 25 to 50% classification, one in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification. There is no important difference among these groups.

Among the occupational classifications, one of the

¹

See Appendix PFL82 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex and occupational group.

all groups, receive more allowances than the other groups which are approximately the same.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basis data shows that the proportion of boys in the Professional classification receiving allowances is 75%, in the Skilled Labor Group 64%, and in the Labor Group 58%. Of the total group of boys, 67% indicate that they receive allowances.

Table II

PROPORTION OF BOYS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	63%
100	100	100	100	100	100

In this table all nine, ten, and eleven-year-old age-groups fall in the 50 to 75% classification. In the twelve-year-old age-group, one falls in the 25 to 50% classification, one in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification. There is no important difference among these groups.

Among the occupational classifications, one of the

See Appendix Table I for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex and occupational group.

five Labor age-groups falls in the 25 to 50% category, the other four in the 50 to 75%. One of the four Skilled Labor age-groups belongs in the 25 to 50% class, three in the 50 to 75%. Three Professional age-groups are found in the 50 to 75% classification and one in the 75 to 100%. Thus, again, inspection of the table show that more children in the Professional groups receive allowances than in the other two groups.

By combining the percentages for each of these groups shown on the basic data sheets ¹, it is found that the proportion of girls in the Professional classification is 77%, in the Skilled Labor classification 56%, and in the Labor classification 55%. Of the total group of girls, 62% received allowances. Fewer girls than boys have allowances given them.

Table III

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
#	#	✓	#	#	#	#	*	#	✓	#	✓	*	✓	0	
															68%

In considering the total group of children, there seems

¹See Appendix pp 183

Five Labor age-groups fall in the 25 to 50 category, the other four in the 50 to 75. One of the four Skilled Labor age-groups belongs in the 25 to 50 class, three in the 50 to 75. Three Professional age-groups are found in the 25 to 75 classification and one in the 75 to 100. Thus, again, inspection of the table show that more children in the Professional groups receive allowances than in the other two groups.

By compiling the percentages for each of these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the proportion of girls in the Professional classification is 7%, in the Skilled Labor classification 5%, and in the Labor classification 53%. Of the total group of girls, 82% received allowances. Fewer girls than boys have allowances given them.

Table III

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

2 yr. group	5 yr. group	11 yr. group	13 yr. group	15 yr. group	% of total
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	82
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	82

In considering the total group of children, there seems

no definite pattern among the age-groups. The twelve-year old age-group receives the largest number of allowances. The nine-year-old age-group is next, followed by the ten-year old age-group. The eleven and thirteen-year-old age-groups receive the smallest number of allowances and are approximately the same.

One Labor age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. Two Professional age-groups fall in the 50 to 75%, and two in the 75 to 100% classification. By inspection, more children of the Professional group receive allowances than those of the other two groups. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

By combining the percentages shown for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheets ¹, it is found that the proportion of children receiving allowances in the professional classifications is 77%, in the Skilled Labor classification 66%, and in the Labor group 62%. Of all children questioned, 68% receive allowances.

ALLOWANCE

Item 2. In this question those children who had indicated that they received allowances were requested to state the amount of it.

no definite pattern among the age-groups. The twelve-year-old age-group receives the largest number of allowances. The nine-year-old age-group is next, followed by the ten-year-old age-group. The eleven and thirteen-year-old age-groups receive the smallest number of allowances and are approximately the same.

One labor age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, three in the 50 to 75%, and one in the 75 to 100%. Two Professional age-groups fall in the 50 to 75%, and two in the 75 to 100% classification. By inspection, more children of the Professional group receive allowances than those of the other two groups. The labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

By combining the percentages shown for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheets, it is found that the proportion of children receiving allowances in the professional classification is 77%, in the Skilled Labor classification 68%, and in the labor group 63%. Of all children questioned, 63% receive allowances.

ALLOWANCES

Item 2. In this question those children who had indicated that they received allowances were requested to state the amount of it.

Table IV

AVERAGE ALLOWANCE RECEIVED BY BOYS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr. group	R. 0. Av. .49	\$.10-\$1.50 .53	\$.10-\$2.00 .45	\$.10-\$2.00 .49
10 yr. group	R. \$.10-\$1.25 Av. .60	.10-1.50 .52	.10-2.00 .40	.10- 2.00 .50
11 yr. group	R. .25- 1.00 Av. .70	.25- .60 .75	.25-1.50 .90	.25- 1.50 .78
12 yr. group	R. .50- 1.00 Av. .70	.50-1.00 .75	.25-2.00 .90	.25- 2.00 .78
13 yr. group	R. 0 Av. 1.00	.50-2.00 1.00	0 .58	.50- 2.00 1.00
Total	R. .10- 1.25 Av. .63	.10- 2.00 .63	.10-2.00 .58	.10- 2.00 .65
	R. Range		Av. Average	

This table¹ shows that the twelve and thirteen-year-old boys receive the largest allowances, with averages of seventy-eight cents and one dollar respectively. The nine-year-old group receive forty-nine cents. The ten-year-old group and the eleven-year-old group both receive an average allowance of fifty cents.

Those boys of the Professional group receive the smallest average allowance (fifty-eight, cents) while the

¹See also Appendix PP.182 for the number of responses and percent of responses for each group, classified according to age sex, and occupational group.

Table IV

AVERAGE ALLOWANCE RECEIVED BY BOYS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
5 yr. R. C. Group Av.	\$.10-.15 .12	\$.10-.20 .15	\$.10-.20 .15
10 yr. R. C. Group Av.	\$.10-.25 .18	\$.10-.20 .15	\$.10-.20 .15
11 yr. R. C. Group Av.	\$.25-1.00 .35	\$.25-1.00 .35	\$.25-1.00 .35
12 yr. R. C. Group Av.	\$.25-1.00 .35	\$.25-2.00 .35	\$.25-2.00 .35
13 yr. R. C. Group Av.	\$.50-2.00 1.00	0	\$.50-2.00 1.00
Total R. C. Av.	\$.10-1.25 .32	\$.10-2.00 .38	\$.10-2.00 .35
R. Range		Av.	Average

This table shows that the twelve and thirteen-year-old boys receive the largest allowances, with averages of seventy-eight cents and one dollar respectively. The nine-year-old group receive forty-nine cents. The ten-year-old group and the eleven-year-old group both receive an average allowance of fifty cents.

Those boys of the Professional group receive the smallest average allowance (fifty-eight cents) while the

See also Appendix pp. 122 for the number of responses and per cent of response for each group, classified according to sex, and occupational group.

Labor and Skilled Labor groups are similar, (sixty-three cents).

Table V

AVERAGE ALLOWANCE RECEIVED BY GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr. group	R. \$.10-\$.50 Av. .36	\$.10-\$.50 .29	\$.10-\$2.15 .65	\$.10-\$2.15 .44
10 yr. group	R. .25- 1.50 Av. .42	.10- 2.25 .59	.25- 1.25 .54	.10- 2.25 .52
11 yr. group	R. .25- 1.50 Av. .53	.25- 1.00 .54	.25- 1.25 .64	.25- 1.50 .57
12 yr. Group	R. .25- 1.50 Av. .62	.50- 1.50 1.00	.25- 1.00 .50	.25- 1.50 .71
13 yr. group	R. 1.00 Av. 1.00	0	0	1.00 1.00
Total	R. .10- 1.50 Av. .58	.10- 2.25 .60	.10- 2.15 .58	.10- 2.25 .65

An examination of this table¹ shows that there is regular progression in the amounts of the average allowances received by the age groups, the nine-year-old girls receiving the smallest allowance and the thirteen-year-old receiving the largest.

The girls in the Skilled Labor group receive slightly

¹See also Appendix pp182-91

labor and skilled labor groups are similar, (sixty-three cents).

Table V

IN REMITTANCE OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS
AVERAGE ALLOWANCE RECEIVED BY GROUP

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr. R.	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-1.50
Group Av.	.58	.58	.58	.44
10 yr. R.	10-1.50	10-2.25	10-1.50	10-2.25
Group Av.	.42	.58	.54	.52
11 yr. R.	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-1.50
Group Av.	.58	.54	.54	.57
12 yr. R.	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-1.50
Group Av.	.58	1.00	.50	.71
13 yr. R.	10-1.50	0	0	1.00
Group Av.	1.00	0	0	1.00
Total R.	10-1.50	10-2.25	10-2.25	10-2.25
Av.	.58	.50	.58	.65

An examination of this table shows that there is regular progression in the amount of the average allowance received by the age groups, the nine-year-old child receiving the smallest allowance and the thirteen-year-old receiving the largest.

The girls in the skilled labor group receive slightly

more (sixty cents) than those of the other two groups (fifty-eight cents), but the difference is so slight that it is not important.

Table VI

AVERAGE ALLOWANCE RECEIVED BY BOYS AND GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr. group	R. \$.10-\$.50 Av. .36	\$.10-\$1.50 .41	\$.10-\$2.15 .55	\$.10-\$2.15 .44
10 yr. group	R. .10- 1.25 .51	.10- 2.25 .56	.10- 2.00 .47	.10- 2.25 .51
11 yr. group	R. .25- 2.25 Av. .56	.10- 1.50 .45	.25- 1.50 .61	.10- 2.25 .54
12 yr. group	R. .25- 2.50 .66	.50- 1.50 .88	.25- 2.00 .70	.25-2.50 .75
13 yr. group	R. 1.00 Av. 1.00	.50- 2.00 1.00	0 0	.50- 2.00 1.00
Total	R. .10- 2.50 Av. .62	.10- 2.25 .66	.10- 2.15 .58	.10-2.50 .65

Table VI¹ shows a regular progression in increased allowances received by the age-groups from nine to thirteen years. The Professional group receives the smallest average amount with fifty-eight cents, the Labor group is next with sixty-two cents, and the Skilled Labor group receive the largest average allowance with sixty-six cents.

¹See also Appendix pp 182-91

more (sixty cents) than those of the other two groups (fifty-eight cents), but the difference is so slight that it is not important.

Table VI

AVERAGE ALLOWANCE RECEIVED BY BOYS AND GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr. R.	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-2.15	10-2.15
Group Av.	.36	.41	.55	.44
10 yr. R.	10-1.25	10-2.25	10-2.00	10-2.25
Group Av.	.31	.50	.47	.31
11 yr. R.	10-2.25	10-1.50	10-1.50	10-2.35
Group Av.	.55	.45	.31	.34
12 yr. R.	10-2.50	10-1.50	10-2.00	10-2.50
Group Av.	.60	.35	.70	.75
13 yr. R.	10-2.00	10-2.00	0	10-2.00
Group Av.	1.00	1.00	0	1.00
Total R.	10-2.50	10-2.25	10-2.15	10-2.50
Av.	.62	.58	.55	.55

Table VI shows a regular progression in increased allowances received by the age-groups from nine to thirteen years. The professional group receives the smallest average amount with fifty-eight cents, the labor group is next with sixty-two cents, and the skilled labor group receives the largest average allowance with sixty-six cents.

ALLOWANCE

Item 3. In this question the children were asked whether or not they had to plan to buy lunches and carfare from their allowances.

Table VII

PROPORTION OF BOYS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY
FOR CARFARE AND LUNCHES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	- - -	- - -	- - *	0 * 0	13 %

In this table all nine, ten, and eleven-year-old groups fall below 25%. In the twelve-year-old age-group, two fall below 25%, the other in the 25 - 50% classification. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50_ class. There is no important difference among these groups.

Among the occupational groups all Labor age-groups fall below the 25% level. Two Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Here again, there is no important difference among the groups.

Inspection of the table shows the Professional group and the Skilled Labor group to be similar and to have the highest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor group has the smallest proportion. By combining the per-

centages found on the basic data sheets ¹, one finds that the average for the Professional group is 13%, for the Skilled Labor group 14%, for the Labor group 9%, for the total group 13%.

Table VIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY
FOR CARFARE AND LUNCHES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	0	0	12%

Among the age-groups, all nine and ten-year-old groups fall below 25%. Two eleven-year-old groups falls below 25%, one in the 25-50% classification. Two twelve-year-old groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% class. One thirteen-year group falls below 25%, the other in the 25-50% category. There is no indication of a relationship between age and experience in regard to this question.

All occupational age-groups except two Professional groups fall below 25%. One of these groups falls in the 25-50% category, the other in the 50-75%.

Inspection of the table show the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to

¹See Appendix pp 182-91 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

percentages found on the basic data sheets, one finds that the average for the Professional group is 13%, for the skilled labor group 14%, for the labor group 9%, for the total group 13%.

Table VIII

PROPORTION OF GROSS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CARRIAGE AND TRAVEL AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13%

Among the age-groups, all nine and ten-year-old groups fall below 25%. Two eleven-year-old groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% classification. Two twelve-year-old groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% class. One thirteen-year group falls below 25%, the other in the 25-50% category. There is no indication of a relationship between age and experience in regard to this question. All occupational age-groups except two Professional groups fall below 25%. One of these groups falls in the 25-50% category, the other in the 50-75%.

Inspection of the table show the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to

See Appendix pp 182-91 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

to this question. An analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹ shows the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group to be 28%, for the Skilled Labor group 5%, and for the Labor group 4%. Of the total group of girls, 12% answered affirmatively. Slightly fewer girls than boys indicate that they plan to spend allowance money for carfare or lunches.

ALLOWANCE

Item 4. In this table children were asked whether or not they buy clothes from their allowances.

Table IX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CARFARE AND LUNCHES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - *	- * 0	12%

This table shows that all nine, ten, and eleven-year-old age-groups fall below 25%. Two twelve-year-old age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is below 25%, the other between 25 and 50%. There is little variation among these age-groups.

Among the occupational groups, all age-groups in the Labor classification fall below 25%. Four Skilled Labor age-groups are below 25%, one in the 25-50% category. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Below the 25% level. Two Skilled labor age-groups fall

¹See also Appendix pp 182-91

to this question. An analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets I shows the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group to be 28%, for the Skilled Labor group 3%, and for the Labor group 4%. Of the total group of girls, 18% answered affirmatively. Slightly fewer girls than boys indicate that they plan to spend allowance money for catfats or lunches.

Table IX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CATFATS AND LUNCHES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	12%
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12%

This table shows that all nine, ten, and eleven-year-

old age-groups fall below 25%. Two twelve-year-old age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is below 25%, the other between 25 and 50%. There is little variation among these age-groups. Among the occupational groups, all age-groups in the Labor classification fall below 25%. Four Skilled Labor age-groups are below 25%, one in the 25-50% category. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%.

By combining the percentages for each of these age and occupational groups found on the basic data sheets ¹, the average for the Professional group is found to be 21%, for the Skilled Labor group 9%, and for the Labor group 7%.

This question was answered affirmatively by 12% of the total group of children.

ALLOWANCE

Item 4. In this item the children were asked whether or not they buy clothes from their allowances.

Table X

PROPORTION OF BOYS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CLOTHES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	- - -	- - -	- - *	- * 0	13%

In this table all nine, ten, and eleven-year-old groups fall below 25%. In the twelve-year-old age-group, two fall below 25%, the other in the 25-50% classification. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% class. There is little variation among these groups.

Among the occupational groups, all Labor age-groups fall below the 25% level. Two Skilled labor age-groups fall

¹See also Appendix pp182-91

By combining the percentages for each of these age and occupational groups found on the basic data sheets, the average for the Professional group is found to be 21%, for the Skilled Labor group 9%, and for the Labor group 7%. This question was answered affirmatively by 12% of the total group of children.

ALLOWANCE

Item 4. In this item the children were asked whether or not they buy clothes from their allowances.

Table X

PROPORTION OF BOYS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CLOTHES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 p	12 p	12 p	12 p	12 p	12%
0	-	-	-	-	0

In this table all nine, ten, and eleven-year-old groups fall below 25%. In the twelve-year-old age-group, two fall below 25%, the other in the 25-50% classification. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% class. There is little variation among these groups. Among the occupational groups, all Labor age-groups fall below the 25% level. Two Skilled Labor age-groups fall

below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Here again, there is little variation among the groups.

Inspection of the table shows the Professional group and the Skilled Labor group to be similar and to have the highest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor group has the smallest proportion. By combining the percentages found on the basic data sheets ¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, one finds that the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group is 13%, for the Skilled Labor group is 14%, for the Labor group is 9%. Only 13% of the total group indicate that they do plan to spend allowance money on carfares and lunches.

Table XI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CLOTHES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 0 0	11 %

This table shows one nine-year-old age-group falling in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. There is little variation among these age-groups.

¹

See Appendix pp 182-91 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Here again, there is little variation among the groups.

Inspection of the table shows the Professional group and the Skilled Labor group to be similar and to have the highest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor group has the smallest proportion. By combining the percentages found on the basic data sheets 1 for each of these age and occupational groups, one finds that the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group is 18%, for the Skilled Labor group is 14%, for the Labor group is 9%. Only 13% of the total group indicate that they do plan to spend allowance money on car tires and lunches.

Table XI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CLOTHING
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	
*	*	*	*	0 0	11 %

This table shows one nine-year-old age-group falling in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. There is little variation among these age-groups.

1 See Appendix pp 182-91 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Among the occupational groups, thriteen of the fourteen age-groups fall below 25%. One age-group in the Labor classification is in the 25-50% category.

By inspection, the Labor group seems slightly stronger than the other two groups. By combining the figures shown on the basic data sheets ¹ for these groups, the proportion of affirmative responses for the Labor group is found to be 16%, for the Skilled Labor group 9%, and for the Professional group 6%. Only 11% of the total group of girls indicate that they spend allowance money for clothes, a slightly smaller proportion of girls than boys.

Table XII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CLOTHES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- * 0	12%

This table shows two nine-year-old age-groups falling below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. All ten, eleven, and twelve year-old age-groups fall below 25%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is below the 25% level, one between 25 and 50%. There is little variation among these groups.

¹ See also Appendix pp 182-91

Among the occupational groups, thirteen of the fourteen age-groups fall below 25%. One age-group in the labor classification is in the 25-50% category.

By inspection, the labor group seems slightly stronger than the other two groups. By combining the figures shown on the basic data sheets I for these groups, the proportion of affirmative responses for the labor group is found to be 16%, for the Skilled Labor group 9%, and for the Professional group 6%. Only 11% of the total group of girls indicate that they spend allowance money for clothes, a slightly smaller proportion of girls than boys.

Table XII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS SPENDING ALLOWANCE MONEY FOR CLOTHES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12%
*	*	*	*	*	

This table shows two nine-year-old age-groups falling below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. All ten, eleven, and twelve year-old age-groups fall below 25%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is below the 25% level, one between 25 and 50%. There is little variation among these groups.

Fourteen occupational age-groups reported on this question. Four age-groups in the Labor classification fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Four age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification are below the 25% level, one in the 25-50% category. All four Professional age-groups indicate less than 25% affirmative responses. There seems no indication of a definite trend among these groups. Only 12% of the total group of children answered affirmatively.¹

ALLOWANCE

Item 5. The children were requested to list the things for which they had spent their allowance during the last month.

Table XIII

ITEMS FOR WHICH ALLOWANCE WAS SPENT DURING ONE MONTH BY PUPILS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS												
	BOYS						GIRLS					
Age	9	10	11	12	13	T.	9	10	11	12	13	T.
Group												
No. in Group	35	64	61	21	6	187	37	38	66	28	3	172
												359
Ice Cream	19	29	22	14	3	87	24	18	33	14	1	90
Movies	12	22	23	17	3	77	10	15	31	13	1	70
Candy	18	23	18	11	2	72	18	12	27	13	1	71
Church	17	21	17	9	3	67	15	14	24	8	0	61
Gifts	14	25	15	7	1	62	20	14	21	9	0	64

¹See also Appendix PP 182-91

Fourteen occupational age-groups reported on this question. Four age-groups in the labor classification fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Four age-groups in the skilled labor classification are below the 25% level, one in the 25-50% category. All four professional age-groups indicate less than 25% affirmative responses. There seems no indication of a definite trend among these groups. Only 12% of the total group of children answered affirmatively.¹

ALLOWANCE

Item 5. The children were requested to list the things for which they had spent their allowance during the last month.

Table XIII

ITEMS FOR WHICH ALLOWANCE WAS SPENT DURING ONE MONTH BY PUPILS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS											
	BOYS				GIRLS				BOTH		
	Age Group	No. in Group	25 64	61 21	6 18	37 38	66 28	3 17	359		
Ice Cream	19	29	22	14	3	67	24	18	33	14	1
Movies	18	23	23	17	3	77	10	15	31	13	1
Gandy	18	23	18	11	2	72	18	12	27	13	1
Church	17	21	17	9	2	67	15	14	24	8	0
Gifts	14	25	15	7	1	62	20	14	21	9	0
									64		
									128		
									143		
									147		
									177		

¹See also Appendix pp 188-91

Table XIII (Continued)

	BOYS						GIRLS						BOTH	
Age group	9	10	11	12	13	T.	9	10	11	12	13	T.		
No. in Group	35	64	61	21	6	187	37	38	66	28	3	172	359	
Gum	17	19	15	10	2	63	16	14	18	10	1	59	122	
Comic Books	14	25	14	10	1	64	11	8	11	7	1	38	102	
Victory Stamps	13	16	12	9	0	50	10	4	13	13	0	40	90	
Books	10	14	13	8	0	45	7	5	10	2	0	24	69	
Toys	8	16	10	5	0	39	8	4	6	2	0	20	59	
Games (Football)	9	18	15	9	1	52	0	0	3	1	0	4	56	
Bowling	4	8	20	2	1	35	3	0	1	4	0	8	43	
Magazines	2	9	6	7	0	24	1	2	10	4	0	17	41	
School Supplies	4	8	3	6	0	21	4	4	9	1	0	18	39	
Music Lessons	3	2	2	5	0	12	5	3	2	3	0	13	25	
Riding	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	
Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	
Dogs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
Pony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	

Table XIII¹ shows the ways in which children report that they spend the money given them as allowance. Each item is followed by the number of responses by each age-group and by

¹See Appendix pp182-91 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

¹See Appendix p182-91 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

followed by the number of responses by each age-group and by they spend the money given them as allowance. Each item is

Table XII¹ shows the ways in which children report that

	Pony	Dogs	Bank	Riding	Music Lessons	School Supplies	Magazines	Howling	(Football)	Games	Toys	Books	Stamps	Victory	Comic Books	Gum
Age Group	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table XII (Continued)

boys and girls separately. They are arranged in order of greatest number of responses by total group. Thus the things for which these children spend their allowance money in the order of their frequency are ice cream, movies, candy, church, gifts, gum, comic books, Victory stamps, books, toys, games, bowling, magazines, school supplies, music lessons, riding, bank, dogs, and feed for pony.

MARKETING

Item 1. In this question the children were asked whether or not they go to the store on errands.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS GOING TO THE STORES TO DO ERRANDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / 0	93%

All groups reporting on this question are in the 75-100% classification.

By inspection, there appears to be no great difference among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data

See also Appendix PP122-5

boys and girls separately. They are arranged in order of greatest number of responses by total group. Thus the things for which these children spend their allowance money in the order of their frequency are ice cream, movies, candy, church, gifts, gum, comic books, victory stamps, books, toys, games, bowling, magazines, school supplies, music lessons, riding, bank, dogs, and feed for pony.

MARKETING

Item 1. In this question the children were asked whether or not they go to the store on errands.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS GOING TO THE STORES TO DO ERRANDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 Yr. Group	10 Yr. Group	11 Yr. Group	12 Yr. Group	13 Yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	93%
0 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 0	

All groups reporting on this question are in the 75-

100% classification.

By inspection, there appears to be no great difference among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basis data

sheet¹ shows the children in the Labor classification to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses with 96%. The Professional group is second with 93%, and the Skilled Labor group third with 90%. Of the total group of boys, 93% indicate that they go to the stores on errands.

Table XV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS GOING TO THE STORES TO DO ERRANDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ 0 0	95%

This table shows that all groups reporting on this question are in the 75-100% category.

Inspection of the table shows no important difference among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures found on the basic data sheets² for each of these groups shows the children in the Labor classification to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this

¹See Appendix pp192-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

²

See also Appendix pp192-6

sheet 1 shows the children in the labor classification to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses with 90%. The Professional group is second with 83%, and the Skilled labor group third with 80%. Of the total group of boys, 93% indicate that they go to the stores on errands.

Table XV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS GOING TO THE STORES TO DO ERRANDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
77	77	77	77	70	93

This table shows that all groups reporting on this

question are in the 75-100% category.

Inspection of the table shows no important difference

among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the

figures found on the basic data sheets² for each of these

groups shows the children in the labor classification to

have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this

²See Appendix pp192-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

question with 97%. The Skilled Labor and Professional groups are similar with 94%. Of the total group of girls, 95% indicate that they go to the stores on errands. More girls than boys go to the stores.

Table XVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS GOING TO THE STORES TO DO ERRANDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / 0	94%

This table shows that all age and occupational groups fall in the 75-100% classification.

Inspection of the table shows little variation among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures found on the basic data sheets ¹ for each of these groups show that the children in the Labor classification have the largest proportion of affirmative responses with 97%. The Professional group is second with 94%, and the Skilled Labor group third with 92%. Of the total group of children, 94% indicate that they go to the stores on errands.

1

See also Appendix pp192-6

question with 97%. The Skilled Labor and Professional groups are similar with 94%. Of the total group of girls, 92% indicate that they go to the stores on errands. More girls than boys go to the stores.

Table XVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS GOING TO THE STORES TO DO ERRANDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	94%
1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	

This table shows that all age and occupational groups fall in the 75-100% classification.

Inspection of the table shows little variation among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures found on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these groups show that the children in the labor classification have the largest proportion of affirmative responses with 97%. The Professional group is second with 94%, and the Skilled Labor group third with 92%. Of the total group of children, 94% indicate that they go to the stores on errands.

¹See also Appendix pp132-6

MARKETING

Item 2. In this item the children were asked whether or not they took money with them to pay for articles they buy.

Table XVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS CARRYING MONEY WITH THEM TO PAY FOR PURCHASES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12. yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / 0	92%

This table shows that all nine, eleven, twelve, and thirteen-year-old age-groups are in the 75-100% category. one ten-year-old age-group falls in the 50-75% class, the other two in the 75-100%. There seems no great difference among these groups.

All age-groups in the Labor classification are in the 75-100% category, as are all age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification. One age-group in the Professional classification is in the 50-75% category, the other two in the 75-100%.

Inspection of the table shows little indication of variation among the occupational groups. Analysis of the figures found for all age and occupational groups on the

See also Appendix pp192-3

Item 2. In this item the children were asked whether or not they took money with them to pay for articles they buy.

Table XVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS CARRYING MONEY WITH THEM TO PAY FOR PURCHASES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	92%
0 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 0	

This table shows that all nine, eleven, twelve, and thirteen-year-old age-groups are in the 75-100% category. One ten-year-old age-group falls in the 50-75% class, the other two in the 75-100%. There seems no great difference among these groups.

All age-groups in the labor classification are in the 75-100% category, as are all age-groups in the skilled labor classification. One age-group in the professional classification is in the 50-75% category, the other two in the 75-100%.

Inspection of the table shows little indication of variation among the occupational groups. Analysis of the figures found for all age and occupational groups on the

basic data sheets ¹ shows that the children of the Professional classification have the largest proportion of affirmative responses with 93%. The Labor group is second with 91%, and the Skilled Labor group third with 90%. Of the total group of boys, 92% indicate that they take money with them to pay for articles they buy at the stores.

Table XVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS CARRYING MONEY WITH THEM TO PAY FOR PURCHASES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
+/+/+	+/+/+	+/+/+	+/+/+	+/+/+	92%

This table shows that all age and occupational groups fall in the 75-100% category.

Inspection of the table shows no important difference among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures for these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that children of the Labor classification have the largest proportion of affirmative responses with an average of 97%. The Skilled Labor group were second with 93%, and the Professional group third with 84%. Of the total group

See also Appendix pp 192-5

¹

See also Appendix pp192-6

basic data sheets 1 shows that the children of the Profes-
sional classification have the largest proportion of affirma-
tive responses with 93%. The Labor group is second with
81%, and the Skilled Labor group third with 80%. Of the
total group of boys, 82% indicate that they take money with
them to pay for articles they buy at the stores.

Table XVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS CARRYING MONEY WITH THEM TO PAY FOR PURCHASES
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	
77	77	77	77	77	92%

This table shows that all age and occupational groups

fall in the 75-100% category.

Inspection of the table shows no important difference

among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the
figures for these groups found on the basic data sheets 1
shows that children of the Labor classification have the
largest proportion of affirmative responses with an average
of 87%. The Skilled Labor group were second with 83%, and
the Professional group third with 84%. Of the total group

See also Appendix pp192-6

of girls, 92% indicate that they take money with them to pay for purchases they make at the stores. There is no noteworthy difference between boys and girls in this respect.

Table XIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS CARRYING MONEY WITH THEM
TO PAY FOR PURCHASES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yrs. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
+/+/+	+/+/+	+/+/+	+/+/+	+/+/0	91%

This table shows all age and occupational groups falling in the 75-100% classification.

Inspection of the table shows no great difference among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures for these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹ indicates that children of the Labor classification show the largest proportion of affirmative responses with an average of 94%. The Skilled Labor group is second with an average of 92%, and the Professional group third with 89%. Of the total group of children, 91% indicate that they carry money with them to stores to pay for purchases they make.

¹

See also Appendix pp 192-6

of girls, 92% indicate that they take money with them to pay for purchases they make at the stores. There is no noteworthy difference between boys and girls in this respect.

Table XIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS CARRYING MONEY WITH THEM
TO PAY FOR PURCHASES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yrs. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
777	777	777	777	770	91%

This table shows all age and occupational groups falling in the 75-100% classification.

Inspection of the table shows no great difference among either age or occupational groups. Analysis of the figures for these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ indicates that children of the labor classification show the largest proportion of affirmative responses with an average of 94%. The Skilled Labor group is second with an average of 92%, and the Professional group third with 89%. Of the total group of children, 91% indicate that they carry money with them to stores to pay for purchases they make.

¹ See also Appendix pp 183-6

MARKETING

Item 3. In item three the children were asked to state whether or not they used a charge account when doing errands.

Table XX

PROPORTION OF BOYS USING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O # *	- - *	* * *	* * #	# * O	37%

In this table, one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. Two ten-year-old age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. All eleven-year-old age-groups are in the 25-50% category. Two twelve-year-old age-groups are in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. One thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. The nine and thirteen-year-old groups show the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The twelve-year-old groups are next, the eleven-year-old groups third, and the ten-year-old groups fourth. Thus except for the nine-year-old groups there is a relationship between age and experience in respect to the use of charge accounts.

¹See Appendix pp. 182-5 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Item 3. In item three the children were asked to state whether or not they used a charge account when doing errands.

Table XX

PROPORTION OF BOYS USING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 # *	- - *	* * *	* * *	* * *	37%

In this table, one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. Two ten-year-old age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. All eleven-year-old age-groups are in the 25-50% category. Two twelve-year-old age-groups are in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. One thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. The nine and thirteen-year-old groups show the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The twelve-year-old groups are next, the eleven-year-old groups third, and the ten-year-old groups fourth. Thus except for the nine-year-old groups there is a relationship between age and experience in respect to the use of charge accounts.

Among the occupational groups, one age-group of the Labor classification falls below 25%, two in the 25-50% class, and one in the 50-75%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls below 25%, three in the 25-50% category, and one in the 50-75%. Three Professional age-groups are between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%.

Inspection of the table shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, while the Skilled Labor and Labor groups appear similar. Analysis of the figures shown on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these groups indicates that the proportion for the Professional group is 42%, for the Skilled Labor group 35%, and for the Labor group 36%. Of the total group of boys, 37% answered affirmatively.

Table XXI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS USING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	0	0	20%

This table shows two of the nine-year-old age-groups

¹See Appendix pp192-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Among the occupational groups, one age-group of the labor classification falls below 25%, two in the 25-50% class, and one in the 50-75%. One age-group of the skilled labor classification falls below 25%, three in the 25-50% category, and one in the 50-75%. Three Professional age-groups are between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%.

Inspection of the table shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, while the Skilled Labor and Labor groups appear similar. Analysis of the figures shown on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these groups indicates that the proportion for the Professional group is 42%, for the Skilled Labor group 35%, and for the Labor group 36%. Of the total group of boys, 37% answered affirmatively.

Table XXI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS USING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30%

This table shows two of the nine-year-old age-groups

¹See Appendix x p192-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

falling below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One ten-year-old age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. The distribution of the eleven and twelve-year-old age-groups is similar to the nine-year-old age-groups. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls below 25%. There is no important difference among these groups.

In the Labor classification, all age-groups fall below 25%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall below 25, two between 25 and 50%. One Professional age-group is below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Thus, by inspection, it appears that the largest proportion of affirmative responses is among the children of the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ indicates that the proportion of children using charge accounts among the Professional group is 25%, among the Skilled Labor group 20%, and among the Labor group 12%. Of the total group of girls, 20% answered affirmatively. Fewer girls than boys indicate that they use charge accounts.

¹

See also Appendix pp 192-6

falling below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One ten-year-old age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. The distribution of the eleven and twelve-year-old age-groups is similar to the nine-year-old age-groups. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls below 25%. There is no important difference among these groups.

In the labor classification, all age-groups fall below 25%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall below 25, two between 25 and 50%. One Professional age-group is below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Thus, by inspection, it appears that the largest proportion of affirmative responses is among the children of the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ indicates that the proportion of children using charge accounts among the Professional group is 25%, among the Skilled Labor group 20%, and among the Labor group 12%. Of the total group of girls, 20% answered affirmatively. Fewer girls than boys indicate that they use charge accounts.

¹ See also Appendix pages 6-8

Table XXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS USING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVES
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * *	- - *	- * -	- - *	* * 0	29%

This table shows that the greatest proportion of children using charge accounts is among the thirteen-year-old. The nine-year-old age-groups are second while the ten, eleven, and twelve-year-old age-groups are similar. There is no great difference among these groups.

In the Labor classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two Skilled Labor age-groups are below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. One Professional age-group is below 25%, three in the 25-50% category. By inspection, it appears that the Professional group shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group is 34%, for the Skilled Labor group 28%, and for the Labor group 24%. Of the total group of children, 29% indicate that they have used charge accounts.

I See Also Appendix pp 192-6

Table XVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS USING CHARGE ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
125	125	125	125	125	22%
-	-	-	-	-	-

This table shows that the greatest proportion of children using charge accounts is among the thirteen-year-old. The nine-year-old age-groups are second while the ten, eleven, and twelve-year-old age-groups are similar. There is no great difference among these groups.

In the labor classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two skilled labor age-groups are below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. One professional age-group is below 25%, three in the 25-50% category. By inspection, it appears that the professional group shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The skilled labor group is second and the labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets 1 shows that the proportion of affirmative responses for the professional group is 34%, for the skilled labor group 28%, and for the labor group 24%. Of the total group of children, 29% indicate that they have used charge accounts.

I See Also Appendix pp 122-6

MARKETING

Item 4. In item four the children were asked whether or not they go to two or three different stores to see where they can get the best price.

Table XXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS VISITING MORE THAN ONE STORE
TO COMPARE PRICES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O * #	* * #	* * *	* * /	# * O	48%

In this table, one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification, one in the 75-100%. Two ten-year-old age-groups are in the 25-50% category, one in the 75-100%. All eleven-year-old age-groups fall in the 25-50% class. Two twelve-year-old age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, one between 75 and 100%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. There seems no indication of relationship between age and understanding of this question.

In the Labor classification three age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, one in the 25-50%. All Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 25-50% category. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. By inspection, it appears that the Professional group shows the largest proportion of boys

TABLE III. In this table the children were asked whether or not they had ever been different from the other children in the class. The children were asked whether or not they had ever been different from the other children in the class.

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS WHOSE ANSWERS WERE "YES" TO THE QUESTION "DO YOU EVER FEEL DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHER CHILDREN IN THE CLASS?"

Age Group	Yes	No
5-6	100	0
6-7	100	0
7-8	100	0
8-9	100	0
9-10	100	0
10-11	100	0
11-12	100	0
12-13	100	0
13-14	100	0
14-15	100	0
15-16	100	0
16-17	100	0
17-18	100	0
18-19	100	0
19-20	100	0
20-21	100	0
21-22	100	0
22-23	100	0
23-24	100	0
24-25	100	0
25-26	100	0
26-27	100	0
27-28	100	0
28-29	100	0
29-30	100	0
30-31	100	0
31-32	100	0
32-33	100	0
33-34	100	0
34-35	100	0
35-36	100	0
36-37	100	0
37-38	100	0
38-39	100	0
39-40	100	0
40-41	100	0
41-42	100	0
42-43	100	0
43-44	100	0
44-45	100	0
45-46	100	0
46-47	100	0
47-48	100	0
48-49	100	0
49-50	100	0
50-51	100	0
51-52	100	0
52-53	100	0
53-54	100	0
54-55	100	0
55-56	100	0
56-57	100	0
57-58	100	0
58-59	100	0
59-60	100	0
60-61	100	0
61-62	100	0
62-63	100	0
63-64	100	0
64-65	100	0
65-66	100	0
66-67	100	0
67-68	100	0
68-69	100	0
69-70	100	0
70-71	100	0
71-72	100	0
72-73	100	0
73-74	100	0
74-75	100	0
75-76	100	0
76-77	100	0
77-78	100	0
78-79	100	0
79-80	100	0
80-81	100	0
81-82	100	0
82-83	100	0
83-84	100	0
84-85	100	0
85-86	100	0
86-87	100	0
87-88	100	0
88-89	100	0
89-90	100	0
90-91	100	0
91-92	100	0
92-93	100	0
93-94	100	0
94-95	100	0
95-96	100	0
96-97	100	0
97-98	100	0
98-99	100	0
99-100	100	0

In this table, one nine-year-old group is in the 25-30 class, one 10-year-old group is in the 30-35 class, one 11-year-old group is in the 35-40 class, one 12-year-old group is in the 40-45 class, one 13-year-old group is in the 45-50 class, one 14-year-old group is in the 50-55 class, one 15-year-old group is in the 55-60 class, one 16-year-old group is in the 60-65 class, one 17-year-old group is in the 65-70 class, one 18-year-old group is in the 70-75 class, one 19-year-old group is in the 75-80 class, one 20-year-old group is in the 80-85 class, one 21-year-old group is in the 85-90 class, one 22-year-old group is in the 90-95 class, one 23-year-old group is in the 95-100 class. There seems to be a relationship between the age and the percentage of boys who answer "yes" to the question.

The table classification shows that the 25-30 group is in the 25-30 class, the 30-35 group is in the 30-35 class, the 35-40 group is in the 35-40 class, the 40-45 group is in the 40-45 class, the 45-50 group is in the 45-50 class, the 50-55 group is in the 50-55 class, the 55-60 group is in the 55-60 class, the 60-65 group is in the 60-65 class, the 65-70 group is in the 65-70 class, the 70-75 group is in the 70-75 class, the 75-80 group is in the 75-80 class, the 80-85 group is in the 80-85 class, the 85-90 group is in the 85-90 class, the 90-95 group is in the 90-95 class, the 95-100 group is in the 95-100 class. It appears that the percentage of boys who answer "yes" to the question is highest in the 25-30 group and lowest in the 95-100 group.

answering this question affirmatively. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that the average for the Professional group is 61%, for the Skilled Labor group 48%, for the Labor group 38%, for the total group 48%.

Table XXIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS VISITING MORE THAN ONE STORE
TO COMPARE PRICES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - *	* * #	# * *	- * #	# 0 0	40%

This table shows that more girls of the thirteen-year-old level answered affirmatively than in any other age level. The ten and eleven-year-old age-groups are second, the nine-year-old age-groups third, and the twelve-year-old age-groups fourth. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and

¹ See Appendix pp192-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

answering this question affirmatively. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ shows that the average for the Professional group is 61%, for the Skilled Labor group 48%, for the Labor group 38%, for the total group 48%.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS VISITING MORE THAN ONE STORE
TO COMPARE PRICES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	
* - *	* * *	* * *	- * *	* O O	40%

This table shows that more girls of the fifteen-year-old level answered affirmatively than in any other age level. The ten and eleven-year-old age-groups are second, the nine-year-old age-groups third, and the twelve-year-old age-groups fourth. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and

¹ See Appendix pages 6-8 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

75%. One of the age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Two of the age-groups in the Professional classification are in the 25-50% category, the other two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table indicates that the largest proportion of children answering affirmatively are among the Professional age-groups. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures ¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 50%, for the Labor group 42%, and for the Skilled Labor group 28%. Of the total group of girls, 40% indicate that they do visit two or three stores to see where they can get the best price. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively.

Table XXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS VISITING MORE THAN ONE STORE
TO COMPARE PRICES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * #	* * #	* * *	* * #	# * O	43%

This table shows that more children of the thirteen-

¹See also Appendix pp 192-6

75%. One of the age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Two of the age-groups in the Professional classification are in the 25-50% category, the other two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table indicates that the largest proportion of children answering affirmatively are among the Professional age-groups. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 50%, for the Labor group 42%, and for the Skilled Labor group 38%. Of the total group of girls, 40% indicate that they do visit two or three stores to see where they can get the best price. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively.

Table XXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS VISITING MORE THAN ONE STORE
TO COMPARE PRICES AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Total	% of total	9 yr. Group		10 yr. Group		11 yr. Group		12 yr. Group		13 yr. Group	
		I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S
		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
43%		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

This table shows that more children of the thirteen-

¹See also Appendix pp 192-6

year-old age-group answered affirmatively to this question than in any other age group. The nine, ten, and twelve-year-old age-groups are second, and the eleven-year-old age-groups are third. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, four age-groups are in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. All age groups in the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% class. In the Professional classification one age-group falls between 25 and 50%, the other three between 50 and 75%. Inspection of the table indicates that the greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among children of the Professional group. The Labor group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that the average for the Professional group is 54%, for the Labor group 38%, and for the Skilled Labor group 36%. Of the total group of children, 43% answered affirmatively.

MARKETING

Item 5. In this question the children were asked what they should consider besides the price in making purchases.

(The following tables show the results in terms of the children's understanding. Their lists of other con-

¹See also Appendix pp192-6

year-old age-group answered affirmatively to this question than in any other age group. The nine, ten, and twelve-year-old age-groups are second, and the eleven-year-old age-groups are third. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, four age-groups are in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. All age groups in the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% class. In the Professional classification one age-group falls between 25 and 50%, the other three between 50 and 75%. Inspection of the table indicates that the greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among children of the Professional group. The Labor group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ shows that the average for the Professional group is 54%, for the Labor group 38%, and for the Skilled Labor group 36%. Of the total group of children, 43% answered affirmatively.

MARKETING

Item 5. In this question the children were asked what they should consider besides the price in making purchases. (The following tables show the results in terms of the children's understanding. Their lists of other con-

¹See also Appendix pp 192-5

siderations than price follow the tables).

Table XXVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING UNDERSTANDING
OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAN PRICE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O * #	- - #	* * *	* - *	* - O	38%

This table shows that more children of the nine-year-level indicate an understanding of this question than in any other age level. The averages of the ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen-year-old age-groups is approximately the same. Thus there is no indication of a relationship in this case between age and understanding.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. Two of the age-groups in the Professional classification are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of children expressing an understanding of this situation is among the Professional age-groups. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

alterations than price follow the tables).

Table XVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING UNDERSTANDING
OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAN PRICE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	
0 * #	- - #	* * *	* - *	* - 0	38%

This table shows that more children of the nine-year-

level indicate an understanding of this question than in

any other age level. The averages of the ten, eleven,

twelve, and thirteen-year-old age-groups is approximately

the same. Thus there is no indication of a relationship

in this case between age and understanding.

In the labor classification, one age-group falls be-

low 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Three age-

groups in the Skilled Labor classification fall below 25%,

two between 25 and 50%. Two of the age-groups in the Pro-

fessional classification are in the 25-50% category, two

in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the

largest proportion of children expressing an understanding

of this situation is among the Professional age-groups.

The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 54%, for the Labor group 35%, for the Skilled Labor group 25%, and for the total group 38%.¹

Table XXVII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING UNDERSTANDING
OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAN PRICE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * #	* # #	* * #	# # *	* 0 0	45%

In this table, the ten and twelve-year-old age-groups show the largest proportion of children expressing an understanding of this situation. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, and the nine and thirteen-year-old age-groups are third. There seems no indication of a definite trend among the age-groups.

In the Labor classification, one age-group is below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. In the Skilled Labor classification, two age-groups are in the 25-50% category, and two in the 50-75%. One age-group

¹See Appendix pp192-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group

²See also Appendix pp192-4

Analysis of the figures for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional Group is 54%, for the Labor Group 35%, for the Skilled Labor Group 25%, and for the total Group 38%.¹

Table XXVII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING UNDERSTANDING OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAN PRICE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * #	* # #	* * #	* # *	* O O	45%

In this table, the ten and twelve-year-old age-groups show the largest proportion of children expressing an understanding of this situation. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, and the nine and thirteen-year-old age-groups are third. There seems no indication of a definite trend among the age-groups.

In the labor classification, one age-group is below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. In the Skilled Labor classification, two age-groups are in the 25-50% category, and two in the 50-75%. One age-group

¹See Appendix pp 122-6 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group

of the Professional classification is in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the greatest proportion of children expressing an understanding of the situation are in the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the figures shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheets ¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 52%, for the Skilled Labor group 47%, for the Labor group 38%, and for the total group of girls 45%. More girls than boys gave logical answers to this question.

Table XXVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING UNDERSTANDING
OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAN PRICE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * #	* * #	* * *	* * *	* - 0	40%

This table shows that a greater proportion of children in the ten-year-old age-groups expressed an understanding of this question than in any other age-group. The distribution in the nine, eleven, and twelve-year-old age-

¹See also Appendix pp192-6

of the Professional classification is in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the greatest proportion of children expressing an understanding of the situation are in the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the figures shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 52%, for the Skilled Labor group 47%, for the Labor group 38%, and for the total group of girls 45%. More girls than boys gave logical answers to this question.

Table XXVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING UNDERSTANDING OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAN PRICE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
	- **	** *	** *	** *	** *	40%

This table shows that a greater proportion of children in the ten-year-old age-groups expressed an understanding of this question than in any other age-group. The distribution in the nine, eleven, and twelve-year-old age-

¹See also Appendix pp192-6

groups is similar and these groups are second in numbers of correct responses. The thirteen-year-old age-group is third.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, the other four between 25 and 50%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification is below 25%, the other four in the 25-50% category. Two of the Professional age-groups are in the 25-50% category, the other two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table indicates that the Professional group shows the largest proportion of children expressing an understanding of this question. The Skilled Labor and Labor groups are approximately similar.

By combining the percentages found for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets ¹, it is found that the average for the Professional groups is 50%, for the Skilled Labor group 36%, for the Labor group 35%, and for the total group of children 40%.

MARKETING

Item 5. Other considerations than price listed by children.

¹

See also Appendix pp192-6

groups is similar and these groups are second in numbers of correct responses. The thirteen-year-old age-group is third. In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, the other four between 25 and 50%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification is below 25%, the other four in the 25-50% category. Two of the Professional age-groups are in the 25-50% category, the other two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table indicates that the Professional group shows the largest proportion of children expressing an understanding of this question. The Skilled Labor and Labor groups are approximately similar. By combining the percentages found for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional groups is 50%, for the Skilled Labor group 35%, for the Labor group 35%, and for the total group of children 40%.

MARKETING

Item 5. Other considerations than price listed by children.

Table XXIX (continued)

CONSIDERATIONS OTHER THAN PRICE LISTED BY CHILDREN
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Remark	Number of times reported
Quality	75
which is best	24
freshness and cleanliness	15
value	14
brand	7
appearance	6
saving	5
Do you need it?	4
watch the change	4
ration stamps required	3
preference	2
ceiling prices	2
quantity	2
Is transportation possible?	2
tax	2
well made	2
Can you get it?	1
Will it last?	1
get receipt	1
size	1

Table XXIX

CONSIDERATIONS OTHER THAN PRICE LISTED BY CHILDREN
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Number of times reported	Remark
75	Quality
24	which is best
15	freshness and cleanliness
14	value
7	brand
6	appearance
5	saving
4	Do you need it?
4	watch the change
3	ration stamps required
2	preference
2	selling prices
2	quantity
2	Is transportation possible?
2	tax
2	well made
1	Can you get it?
1	Will it last?
1	Get receipt
1	size

Table XXIX
Table XXIX (Continued)

Remarks	Number of times reported
Material	1
get sales slip	1
color	1
suitability	1

This table shows the considerations other than price which were listed by the children in response Question Item 5.

Listed in order of their frequency these considerations are: Quality, which is best, freshness and cleanliness, value, brand, appearance, saving, need for article, correct change, ration stamps required, preference, ceiling prices, quantity, transportation possible, tax included, well made, available, lasting quality, receipt, size, good material, get sales slip, color suitability.

EARNINGS

Item 1. In this question the children were asked to indicate whether or not they earn money themselves.

See Appendix pp. 197 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XXX (Continued)

Remarks	Number of times reported
Material	1
Get sales slip	1
color	1
suitability	1

This table shows the considerations other than price which were listed by the children in response question Item 5.

Listed in order of their frequency these considerations are: Quality, which is best, freshness and cleanliness, value, brand, appearance, saving, need for article, correct change, ration stamps required, preference, selling prices, quantity, transportation possible, tax included, well made, available, lasting quality, receipt, size, good material, get sales slip, color suitability.

EARNINGS

Item 1. In this question the children were asked to indicate whether or not they earn money themselves.

Table XXX

PROPORTION OF BOYS EARNING MONEY
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / 0	99%

In this table all age and occupational groups fall in the 75-100% classification. Inspection of the table shows no great difference among either age or occupational group with respect to earning money.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for all these groups found on the basic data sheets ¹, it is found that 98% of the Labor group, 98% of the Professional group, and 100% of the Skilled Labor group indicate that they earn money. Of the total group of boys, 99% indicate that they earn money.

Table XXXI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EARNING MONEY
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

1

See Appendix pp197 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XXX

PROPORTION OF BOYS EARNING MONEY
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 0	28%

In this table all age and occupational groups fall in the 75-100% classification. Inspection of the table shows no great difference among either age or occupational group with respect to earning money.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for all these groups found on the basic data sheets I, it is found that 28% of the labor group, 28% of the Professional group, and 100% of the Skilled Labor group indicate that they earn money. Of the total group of boys, 28% indicate that they earn money.

Table XXXI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EARNING MONEY
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

I
See Appendix pp. 197 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XXXI (Continued)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ 0 0	89%

This table shows that, except for one nine-year-old age-group, which falls in the 50-75% classification, girls of all the age-group fall in the 75-100% classification.

In the Labor classification, one age-group is in the 50-75% category. All other groups in the occupational classifications are in the 75-100% category. Inspection of the table shows little indication of a relationship between either age or occupational grouping and the earning of money.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for all these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that 82% of the Labor group, 89% of the Skilled Labor groups, and 97% of the Professional group answered affirmatively to this question. Of the total group of girls, 89% indicate that they earn money. More boys than girls report they earn money.

¹ See also Appendix pp197-206

Table XXXI (Continued)

9 Yr. Group	10 Yr. Group	11 Yr. Group	12 Yr. Group	13 Yr. Group	% of total
127	127	127	127	127	82%

This table shows that, except for one nine-year-old age-group, which falls in the 50-75% classification, girls of all the age-groups fall in the 75-100% classification. In the labor classification, one age-group is in the 50-75% category. All other groups in the occupational classification are in the 75-100% category. Inspection of the table shows little indication of a relationship between either age or occupational grouping and the earning of money.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for all these groups shown on the basic data sheets, it is found that 82% of the Labor group, 82% of the Skilled Labor group, and 97% of the Professional group answered affirmatively to this question. Of the total group of girls, 82% indicate that they earn money. More boys than girls report they earn money.

Table XXXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EARNING MONEY
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / 0	94%

This table shows that, except for one nine-year-old age-group, which falls in the 50-75% category, children of all age-groups are in the 75-100% classification.

In the Labor classification, one age-group is in the 50-75% category. All other groups in the occupational classifications are in the 75-100% category. Inspection of the table shows little indication of a relationship between either age or occupational grouping and the earning of money.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for all these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that 90% of the Labor group, 95% of the Skilled Labor group, and 98% of the Professional group answered affirmatively to this question. Of the total group of children, 94% indicate that they earn money.

¹

See also Appendix pp197-206

Table XXXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EARNING MONEY
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	94%

This table shows that, except for one nine-year-old

age-group, which falls in the 50-75% category, children of

all age-groups are in the 75-100% classification.

In the labor classification, one age-group is in the

50-75% category. All other groups in the occupational

classifications are in the 75-100% category. Inspection of

the table shows little indication of a relationship between

either age or occupational grouping and the earning of money.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses

for all these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is

found that 90% of the Labor group, 95% of the Skilled Labor

group, and 98% of the Professional group answered affirm-

atively to this question. Of the total group of children,

94% indicate that they earn money.

¹ See also Appendix pp197-206

EARNINGS

Item 2. In this question the children were asked whether or not they had a regular job.

Table XXXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING A REGULAR JOB AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 / *	# / #	# / #	/ / /	# / 0	72 %

This table shows that among the nine-year-olds, one age-group falls in the 25-50% and one in the 50-75% category. In both the ten and eleven-year-old groups, two age-groups fall in the 50-75% classification and one in the 75%-100%. all twelve-year-old age-groups fall in the 75-100% category. One thirteen-year-old group is in the 50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. Thus, there is a definite relationship between age and the number of boys indicating that they have regular jobs.

Among the occupational groups, three age-groups in the Labor classification are in the 50-75% category, one in the 75-100%. All Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 75-100% class. In the Professional classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows the

EARNINGS

Item 2. In this question the children were asked whether or not they had a regular job.

Table XXXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING A REGULAR JOB
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 Yr. Group	10 Yr. Group	11 Yr. Group	12 Yr. Group	13 Yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 2	72 2

This table shows that among the nine-year-olds, one age-group falls in the 25-50% and one in the 50-75% category. In both the ten and eleven-year-old groups, two age-groups fall in the 50-75% classification and one in the 75-100%. All twelve-year-old age-groups fall in the 75-100% category. One thirteen-year-old group is in the 50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. Thus, there is a definite relationship between age and the number of boys indicating that they have regular jobs.

Among the occupational groups, three age-groups in the Labor classification are in the 50-75% category, one in the 75-100%. All Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 75-100% class. In the Professional classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows the

children of the Skilled Labor Classification giving the largest proportion of affirmative responses to the question. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

Analysis of the percentage of affirmative responses for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheets¹ shows the average for the Professional group to be 60%, for the Labor group to be 66%, for the Skilled Labor group 88%, and for the total group of boys 72%.

Table XXXIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING A REGULAR JOB
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# * #	/ # #	* # *	* # *	/ 0 0 0	57%

This table shows that the largest proportion of girls answering that they have regular jobs is in the thirteen-year-old group. The ten-year-old age-group is second, the Nine-year-old age-group third, and the eleven and twelve-year-old age-group fourth. There seems no indication of relationship between age and number of girls having regular jobs.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups fall in

¹See Appendix pp198 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each agroup, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

children of the Skilled Labor Classification giving the largest proportion of affirmative responses to the question. The Labor Group is second and the Professional Group third. Analysis of the percentage of affirmative responses for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheets¹ shows the average for the Professional Group to be 60%, for the Labor group to be 68%, for the Skilled Labor group 88%, and for the total group of boys 72%.

Table XXXIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING A REGULAR JOB
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
4 #	4 #	4 #	4 #	4 #	57%

This table shows that the largest proportion of girls answering that they have regular jobs is in the thirteen-year-old group. The ten-year-old age-group is second, the nine-year-old age-group third, and the eleven and twelve-year-old age-group fourth. There seems no indication of relationship between age and number of girls having regular jobs.

In the labor classification, two age-groups fall in

¹See Appendix pages for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

the other three in the 50-75%. Two age-groups in the Professional classification fall between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses to be among girls of the Labor classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Professional group is third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for all these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that 48% of the Professional group, 61% of the Skilled Labor group, and 64% of the Labor group indicate that they have regular jobs. Of the total group of girls, 57% answered affirmatively. Fewer girls than boys indicate that they have regular jobs.

Table XXXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING A REGULAR JOB
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	65%
# # #	# 7 #	# # #	# # #	7 7 0	65%

This table shows that the largest proportion of children having regular jobs is among the thirteen-year-old age-groups. The ten-year-old age-group is second, and the

¹See also Appendix pp 197-206

the other three in the 50-75%. Two age-groups in the professional classification fall between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses to be among girls of the labor classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Professional group is third. By combining the percentages of affirmative responses

for all these groups shown on the basic data sheets,¹ it is found that 48% of the Professional group, 61% of the Skilled Labor group, and 64% of the Labor group indicate that they have regular jobs. Of the total group of girls, 57% answered affirmatively. Fewer girls than boys indicate that they have regular jobs.

Table XXXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING A REGULAR JOB
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	63
# # #	# # #	# # #	# # #	# # #	63

This table shows that the largest proportion of children having regular jobs in among the thirteen-year-old age-groups. The ten-year-old age-group is second, and the

¹See also Appendix pp 197-203

Table 1171
 nine, eleven, and twelve-year-old groups third. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and numbers of children having regular employment.

In the Labor classification, four age-groups fall in the 50-75% category, one in the 75-100%. Three Skilled Labor age-groups fall in the 50-75% class, two in the 75-100%. All Professional age-groups are in the 50-75% category. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses among the Skilled Labor group. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets ¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 54%, for the Labor group 65%, for the Skilled Labor group 75%, and for the total group of children 65%.

EARNINGS

Item 3. In this question the children were requested to list the kinds of things they did to earn money.

¹See also Appendix pp 197-206

nine, eleven, and twelve-year-old groups third. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and number of children having regular employment.

In the labor classification, four age-groups fall in the 50-75% category, one in the 75-100%. Three skilled labor age-groups fall in the 50-75% class, two in the 75-100%. All professional age-groups are in the 50-75% category. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses among the skilled labor group.

The labor group is second and the professional group third. By combining the percentages of affirmative responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the professional group is 54%, for the labor group 63%, for the skilled labor group 75%, and for the total group of children 65%.

EARNINGS

Item 3. In this question the children were requested to list the kinds of things they did to earn money.

¹See also Appendix pp 197-206

Table XXXVI

KINDS OF WORK DONE BY BOYS AND GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

BOYS			GIRLS		
Age Group	Job	No. of Responses	Age Group	Job	No. of Responses
9 yrs.	chores	9	9 yrs.	chores	5
	lawns	6		gardens	5
	gardens	6		children	3
	chickens	5		chickens	3
	papers	3		sell seeds	1
	caddy	2		errands	1
	children	1			
10 yrs.	lawns	15	10 yrs.	children	12
	papers	10		gardens	7
	chores	9		chores	6
	garden	9		chickens	2
	caddy	4		companion	1
	chickens	4	12 yrs.	children	12
	children	3		papers	1
	care of dogs	1		roadside stand	1
	work in store	1			
	errands	1			
	work for contractor	1			

Table XXV

KINDS OF WORK DONE BY BOYS AND GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

BOYS			GIRLS		
Age Group	Job	No. of Responses	Age Group	Job	No. of Responses
9 yrs.	chores	9	9 yrs.	chores	5
	lawns	6		gardens	3
	gardens	6		children	3
	chickens	5		chickens	3
	papers	3		self needed	1
	caddy	3		errands	1
10 yrs.	lawns	13	10 yrs.	children	13
	papers	10		gardens	7
	chores	9		chores	6
	gardens	9		chickens	3
	caddy	4		companion	1
	chickens	4		papers	1
	children	3		roadside stand	1
	care of dogs	1			
	work in store	1			

Table XXXVI (Cont)

BOYS			GIRLS		
Age Group	Job	No. of Responses	Age Group	Job	No. of Responses
11 yrs.	papers	12	11 yr. Children		21
	lawns	10		chores	10
	caddy	5		gardens	5
	chickens	5		chickens	2
	chores	5		lawns	1
	garden	2		blueberry-ing	1
12 yrs.	lawns	6	12 yrs. children		12
	caddy	3		chores	5
	papers	3		errands	2
	chickens	2		lawns	1
	lobstering	2		papers	1
	errands	1			
	work for contractor	1			

¹See also Appendix, pp. 197-208 for jobs listed according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XXXVI (Cont)

BOYS			GIRLS		
Age Group	Job	No. of Responses	Age Group	Job	No. of Responses
11 yrs.	papers	12	11 yr. Children		21
	lawns	10		chores	10
	caddy	5		gardens	5
	chickens	5		chickens	5
	chores	5		lawns	1
	garden	5		blueberry-ing	1
	children	1			
	milk	1			
	raise ducks	1			
	sell bottles	1			
	shoes	1			
12 yrs.	lawns	6	12 yrs. Children		12
	caddy	3		chores	5
	papers	3		companion	2
	chickens	2		lawns	1
	lobstering	2		papers	1
	errands	1			
	work for contractor	1			

Table XXXVI (Cont)

BOYS			GIRLS		
Age Group	Job	No. of Responses	Age Group	Job	No. of Responses
13 Yrs.	lawns	2	13 yrs.	children	2
	papers	2			
	chores	1			
	store	1			
	work in amusement park	1			

This table shows the kinds of things that the boys reported they do to earn money.¹ The jobs reported by the nine-year-old boys in order of their frequency are chores, lawns, gardens, chickens, papers, caddy. The ten-year-old group reported lawns, papers, chores, garden, caddy, chickens, children, care of dogs, work in store. The eleven-year-old group reported papers, lawns, caddy, chickens, chores, garden, children, milking, ducks, selling bottles, shoeshine. The twelve-year-old boys reported lawns, caddy, papers, chickens, lobstering, errands, work for contractor. The thirteen-year-old boys reported lawns, papers, chores, work in store, work in amusement park.

This table also shows the kinds of things the girls reported that they do to earn money. The jobs reported by the nine-year-old girls in order of their frequency are chores, errands, work for contractor, work in store, work in amusement park.

¹See also Appendix, pp197-206 for jobs listed according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XXVI (Cont)

BOYS			GIRLS		
Age Group	Job	No. of Responses	Age Group	Job	No. of Responses
13 yrs.	lawns	2	13 yrs. children		2
	papers	2			
	chores	1			
	store	1			
	work in amusement park	1			

This table shows the kinds of things that the boys reported they do to earn money. The jobs reported by the nine-year-old boys in order of their frequency are chores, lawns, gardens, chickens, papers, caddy. The ten-year-old group reported lawns, papers, chores, garden, caddy, chickens, children, care of dogs, work in store. The eleven-year-old group reported papers, lawns, caddy, chickens, chores, garden, children, milking, ducks, selling bottles, shoe shine. The twelve-year-old boys reported lawns, caddy, papers, chickens, lobstering, errands, work for contractor. The thirteen-year-old boys reported lawns, papers, chores, work in store, work in amusement park.

This table also shows the kinds of things the girls reported that they do to earn money. The jobs reported by the nine-year-old girls in order of their frequency are chores, lawns, papers, chickens, caddy, garden, children, milking, ducks, selling bottles, shoe shine. The twelve-year-old girls reported lawns, caddy, papers, chickens, lobstering, errands, work for contractor. The thirteen-year-old girls reported lawns, papers, chores, work in store, work in amusement park.

I see also Appendix, pp 187-206 for jobs listed according to age, sex, and occupational group.

gardens, children, chickens, sell seeds, errands. The ten-year-old group; children, garden, chores, chickens, companion, papers, road-side stand. The eleven-year-old group reported children, chores, gardens, chickens, blueberrying, lawns. The twelve-year-old girls reported children, chores, companion, lawns, papers. The thirteen-year-old group reported children and chores.

EARNINGS

Item 4. In this question the children were asked whether they kept record to show how much their business earned for them.

Table XXXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS KEEPING RECORDS OF THEIR EARNINGS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 * -	* * -	- - -	* * #	# # 0	38%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys thirteen years old keep a record of their earnings than in the other age-groups. The twelve-year-old group is second. The ten-year-old group third, the nine-year-old group fourth, and the eleven-year-old group fifth.

In the Labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%.

gardens, children, chickens, sell seeds, errands. The ten-year-old group; children, gardens, chores, chickens, companion, papers, road-side stand. The eleven-year-old group reported children, chores, gardens, chickens, misbehaving, lawns. The twelve-year-old girls reported children, chores, companion, lawns, papers. The thirteen-year-old group reported children and chores.

EARNINGS

Item 4. In this question the children were asked whether they kept record to show how much their business earned for them.

Table XXXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS KEEPING RECORDS OF THEIR EARNINGS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
0 * -	* * -	- - -	* * *	# # 0	38%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys thirteen years old keep a record of their earnings than in the other age-groups. The twelve-year-old group is second. The ten-year-old group third, the nine-year-old group fourth, and the eleven-year-old group fifth.

In the labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%.

One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, three fall in the 25-50% classification, and one in the 50-75% classification. Three of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 50 and 75 %. By inspection, it is found that more children in the Skilled Labor group keep records of their earnings than in the other two groups. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses shown in the basic data sheets ¹for each occupational age-group, it is found that the proportion of children in the Skilled Labor group keeping business records is 41%. In the Labor group the proportion is 39%, and in the Professional group 32%. Of the total group of boys, 38% answered affirmatively.

Table XXXVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS KEEPING RECORDS OF THEIR EARNINGS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	#	0	0	29%

In this table the one thirteen-year-old group has the

I

See Appendix pp198 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, three fall in the 25-50% classification, and one in the 50-75% classification. Three of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 50 and 75%. By inspection, it is found that more children in the Skilled Labor group keep records of their earnings than in the other two groups. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third. By combining the percentages of affirmative responses shown in the basic data sheets for each occupational age-group, it is found that the proportion of children in the Skilled Labor group keeping business records is 41%. In the Labor group the proportion is 39%, and in the Professional group 32%. Of the total group of boys, 38% answered affirmatively.

Table XXXVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS KEEPING RECORDS OF THEIR EARNINGS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

3 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
- - *	- - *	- - *	- - *	- - *	29%

In this table the one thirteen-year-old group has the

See Appendix pp198 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

highest proportion of affirmative responses, the twelve-year-old group is second, the nine and ten-year-old groups third, and the eleven-year-old group fourth.

In the Labor group classification, three age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, and two between 25 and 50%. Three Professional age-groups fall in the 25 to 50% classification and one below 25%. Inspection shows the Labor groups to have the highest proportion of children answering affirmatively. The other two groups are similar.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses shown in the basic data sheets ¹ for each occupational group, it is found that 32% of the girls in the Labor group indicate that they keep records of their earnings, 27% of the Professional groups, and 26% of the Skilled Labor groups.

Of the totoal group of girls, 29% answered affirmatively. Fewer girls than boys keep records of their earnings.

Table XXXIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS KEEPING RECORDS OF THEIR EARNINGS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * *	* * *	- - -	* * *	# # 0	33%

¹See also Appendix pp 197-206

highest proportion of affirmative responses, the twelve-year-old group is second, the nine and ten-year-old groups third, and the eleven-year-old group fourth.

In the labor group classification, three age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two skilled labor age-groups fall below 25%, and two between 25 and 50%. Three professional age-groups fall in the 25 to 50% classification and one below 25%. Inspection shows the labor groups to have the highest proportion of children answering affirmatively. The other two groups are similar.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses shown in the basic data sheets I for each occupational group, it is found that 32% of the girls in the labor group indicate that they keep records of their earnings, 27% of the professional groups, and 26% of the skilled labor groups.

Of the total group of girls, 29% answered affirmatively. Fewer girls than boys keep records of their earnings.

Table XXXIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS KEEPING RECORDS OF THEIR EARNINGS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
**	**	-	**	**	32%

See also Appendix pp 197-206

In considering the total group of children, there seems to be no definite pattern among the age-groups. The thirteen-year-old group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative answers. The ten and twelve-year-old groups are next, the nine-year-old group third, and the eleven-year-old group fourth.

Two Labor age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. The distribution among the Skilled Labor age-groups is similar to the Labor group. One Professional group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. By inspection, it is seen that the Labor and Skilled Labor groups are similar and have the greater number of correct responses. The Professional group is last.

By combining the percentages shown in the basic data sheets ¹ for each occupational age-group, it is found that 36% of children in the Labor group, 37% of the Skilled Labor group, 29% of the Professional group indicate that they keep records of their earnings. Of the total group 33% answered affirmatively.

EARNINGS

Item 5. The children were asked to state approximately how much they earned per week.

¹See also Appendix pp 197-206

In considering the total group of children, there seems to be no definite pattern among the age-groups. The thirteen-year-old group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative answers. The ten and twelve-year-old groups are next, the nine-year-old group third, and the eleven-year-old group fourth.

Two labor age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. The distribution among the skilled labor age-groups is similar to the labor group. One professional group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. By inspection, it is seen that the labor and skilled labor ratios are similar and have the greater number of correct responses. The professional group is last.

By combining the percentages shown in the basic data sheets 1 for each occupational age-group, it is found that 38% of children in the labor group, 37% of the skilled labor group, 29% of the professional group indicate that they keep records of their earnings. Of the total group 33% answered affirmatively.

EARNINGS

Item 5. The children were asked to state approximately how much they earned per week.

Table XL

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK OF BOYS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr.	R. 0 Av. .48	\$.25-\$4.00 .48	\$.20-\$2.25 1.36	\$.20-\$4.00 .61
10 yr.	R. \$.50-\$3.00 Av. 1.17	.25- 3.00 1.22	.10- 1.70 1.47	.10- 3.00 1.29
11 yr.	R. .50-3.00 Av. .86	.20- 2.00 1.15	.15- 4.30 .76	.15- 4.30 .92
12 yr.	R. .25- 2.80 Av. 1.52	.30- 3.00 .75	.50-5 .00 1.50	.25- 5.00 1.26
13 yr.	R. 2.00- 2.80 Av. 2.27	3.50- 4.00 3.67	0	2.00- 4.00 1.98
Total	R. .25- 4.00 Av. 1.18	.20- 4.00 1.45	.10- 5.00 1.02	.10- 5.00 1.28
	R. Range	Av. Average		

This table shows that the boys thirteen years old earn the largest amount of money with an average of \$1.98 per week. The ten-year-old age-group is second with average earnings of \$1.29. The twelve-year-old age-group is third with average earnings of \$1.26. The eleven-year-old age-group has an average of \$.92 per week. The nine-year-age-group has an average of \$.61 per week, Thus there is a fairly high correlation between maturity and amount of earnings.

The Skilled Labor group earn more money than the other occupational groups with average earnings of \$1.45 per week.

The Skilled Labor group earn more money than the other occupational groups with average earnings of \$1.45 per week.

There is a fairly high correlation between maturity and amount of earnings. The nine-year-age group has an average of \$.92 per week. The eleven-year-old age group with average earnings of \$1.28. The twelve-year-old age group is third with earnings of \$1.29. The ten-year-old age group is second with average of \$1.98 per week. This table shows that the boys thirteen years old earn

Age Group	R. Range	Av. Average	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 Yr.	R. 0 Av. .48		\$.25-\$4.00	\$1.38	\$.20-\$2.25	\$.20-\$4.00
10 Yr.	R. \$.50-\$3.00 Av. 1.17	1.22	.25-3.00	1.47	.10-1.70	.10-3.00
11 Yr.	R. .50-3.00 Av. .98	1.15	.20-3.00	.75	.15-4.30	.15-4.30
12 Yr.	R. .25-3.80 Av. 1.52	.75	.20-3.00	1.50	.50-5.00	.25-5.00
13 Yr.	R. 2.00-3.80 Av. 2.27	3.87	2.50-4.00	0		2.00-4.00
Total	R. .25-4.00 Av. 1.18	1.45	.20-4.00	1.02	.10-5.00	.10-5.00

Table XI

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK OF BOYS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

The Labor group is second with average earnings of \$1.18 per week, and the Professional group is third with an average of \$1.02 per week.

The average earnings of the total group of boys is \$1.21 per week.¹

Table XLI

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK OF GIRLS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr.	R. \$.20-\$.50 Av. .35	\$.10-\$2.00 .55	\$.25-\$.75 .52	\$.10-\$2.00 .47
10 yr.	R. .50- 4.00 Av. .88	.10- 4.75 1.17	.40- 4.00 2.41	.10- 4.75 1.49
11 yr.	R. .40- 1.00 Av. .65	.20- 1.50 .99	.50- 1.00 1.70-	.20- 1.50 1.11
12 yr.	R. .25- 3.00 Av. 1.75	.50- 4.00 1.09	.90- 2.50 1.20	.25- 4.00 1.35
13 yr.	R. .50- 3.00 Av. 1.17	0	0	.50- 3.00 .39
Total	R. .20- 4.00 Av. .96	.10- 4.75 .76	.25- 4.00 1.17	.10- 4.75 .96

This table shows that the girls ten years old earn more money than any other age-group. Their average earning per week is \$1.49. The twelve-year-old age-group is second with average earnings of \$1.35 per week. The eleven-year-old

¹See Appendix pp 198 for the number of responses and percent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

¹See Appendix p. 198 for the number of responses and percent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

average earnings of \$1.35 per week. The eleven-year-old week is \$1.42. The twelve-year-old age-group is second with money than any other age-group. Their average earnings per This table shows that the girls ten years old earn more

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional All Groups
9 Yr. R. \$.20-.50 Av. .35	10 Yr. R. \$.50-4.00 Av. .88	11 Yr. R. \$.40-1.00 Av. .55	12 Yr. R. \$.25-3.00 Av. 1.75
10 Yr. R. \$.50-4.00 Av. .88	11 Yr. R. \$.40-1.00 Av. .55	12 Yr. R. \$.25-3.00 Av. 1.75	13 Yr. R. \$.50-3.00 Av. 1.17
11 Yr. R. \$.40-1.00 Av. .55	12 Yr. R. \$.25-3.00 Av. 1.75	13 Yr. R. \$.50-3.00 Av. 1.17	Total R. \$.20-4.00 Av. .98
12 Yr. R. \$.25-3.00 Av. 1.75	13 Yr. R. \$.50-3.00 Av. 1.17	Total R. \$.20-4.00 Av. .98	
13 Yr. R. \$.50-3.00 Av. 1.17			

Table XII

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK OF GIRLS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

\$1.21 per week.¹
The average earnings of the total group of boys is \$1.02 per week.

The Labor Group is second with average earnings of \$1.18 per week, and the Professional Group is third with an average of

with average earnings of \$1.35 per week. The eleven-year-old age-group is third with an average of \$1.11. The nine-year-old age-group is fourth with an average of \$.47. The thirteen-year-old age-group is fifth with an average of \$.39.

Girls of the Professional classification earn more money than in the other occupational groups with average earnings of \$1.17 per week. The Labor group is second with an average of \$.96. The Skilled Labor group is third with an average of \$.76. The average earnings of the total group of girls is \$.96. Boys earn more money than girls.¹

Table XLII

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK OF BOYS AND GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	All Groups
9 yr.	R. \$.20-\$.50 Av. .35	\$.10-\$4.00 .51	\$.20-\$.75 .94	\$.10-\$4.00 .60
10 yr.	R. .50- 4.00 Av. 1.03	.10- 4.75 1.69	.10- 4.00 1.94	.10-4.75 1.55
11 yr.	R. .40- 3.00 Av. .76	.20- 2.00 1.07	.15- 4.30 1.23	.15- 4.30 1.02
12 yr.	R. .25- 3.00 Av. 1.64	.30- 4.00 .92	.50- 5.00 1.35	.50- 5.00 1.31
13 yr.	R. .50- 3.00 Av. 1.72	3.50- 4.00 - 3.67	0	.50- 4.00 1.79
Total	R. 1.20- 4.00 Av. 1.10	.10- 4.75 1.58	.10- 5.00 1.09	.10- 5.00 1.25

¹ See also Appendix pp197-206

with average earnings of \$1.35 per week. The eleven-year-old age-group is next with an average of \$1.11. The thirteen-year-old age-group is fourth with an average of \$1.47. The fifteen-year-old age-group is fifth with an average of \$1.77. Girls of the professional classification earn more money than in the other occupational groups with average earnings of \$1.15 per week. The labor group is second with an average of \$1.35. The skilled labor group is third with an average of \$1.75. The average earnings of the total group of girls is \$1.95. Boys earn more money than girls.

TABLE XIII

AVG. EARNINGS PER WEEK OF BOYS AND GIRLS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN TERMS OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional All Groups
1 yr. E. \$1.00-1.25 Av. \$1.13	10 yr. E. \$1.00-1.25 Av. \$1.13	1 yr. E. \$1.00-1.25 Av. \$1.13	1 yr. E. \$1.00-1.25 Av. \$1.13
2 yr. E. \$1.25-1.50 Av. \$1.38	11 yr. E. \$1.25-1.50 Av. \$1.38	2 yr. E. \$1.25-1.50 Av. \$1.38	2 yr. E. \$1.25-1.50 Av. \$1.38
3 yr. E. \$1.50-1.75 Av. \$1.63	12 yr. E. \$1.50-1.75 Av. \$1.63	3 yr. E. \$1.50-1.75 Av. \$1.63	3 yr. E. \$1.50-1.75 Av. \$1.63
4 yr. E. \$1.75-2.00 Av. \$1.88	13 yr. E. \$1.75-2.00 Av. \$1.88	4 yr. E. \$1.75-2.00 Av. \$1.88	4 yr. E. \$1.75-2.00 Av. \$1.88
5 yr. E. \$2.00-2.25 Av. \$2.13	14 yr. E. \$2.00-2.25 Av. \$2.13	5 yr. E. \$2.00-2.25 Av. \$2.13	5 yr. E. \$2.00-2.25 Av. \$2.13
6 yr. E. \$2.25-2.50 Av. \$2.38	15 yr. E. \$2.25-2.50 Av. \$2.38	6 yr. E. \$2.25-2.50 Av. \$2.38	6 yr. E. \$2.25-2.50 Av. \$2.38
7 yr. E. \$2.50-2.75 Av. \$2.63	16 yr. E. \$2.50-2.75 Av. \$2.63	7 yr. E. \$2.50-2.75 Av. \$2.63	7 yr. E. \$2.50-2.75 Av. \$2.63
8 yr. E. \$2.75-3.00 Av. \$2.88	17 yr. E. \$2.75-3.00 Av. \$2.88	8 yr. E. \$2.75-3.00 Av. \$2.88	8 yr. E. \$2.75-3.00 Av. \$2.88
9 yr. E. \$3.00-3.25 Av. \$3.13	18 yr. E. \$3.00-3.25 Av. \$3.13	9 yr. E. \$3.00-3.25 Av. \$3.13	9 yr. E. \$3.00-3.25 Av. \$3.13
10 yr. E. \$3.25-3.50 Av. \$3.38	19 yr. E. \$3.25-3.50 Av. \$3.38	10 yr. E. \$3.25-3.50 Av. \$3.38	10 yr. E. \$3.25-3.50 Av. \$3.38
11 yr. E. \$3.50-3.75 Av. \$3.63	20 yr. E. \$3.50-3.75 Av. \$3.63	11 yr. E. \$3.50-3.75 Av. \$3.63	11 yr. E. \$3.50-3.75 Av. \$3.63
12 yr. E. \$3.75-4.00 Av. \$3.88	21 yr. E. \$3.75-4.00 Av. \$3.88	12 yr. E. \$3.75-4.00 Av. \$3.88	12 yr. E. \$3.75-4.00 Av. \$3.88
13 yr. E. \$4.00-4.25 Av. \$4.13	22 yr. E. \$4.00-4.25 Av. \$4.13	13 yr. E. \$4.00-4.25 Av. \$4.13	13 yr. E. \$4.00-4.25 Av. \$4.13
14 yr. E. \$4.25-4.50 Av. \$4.38	23 yr. E. \$4.25-4.50 Av. \$4.38	14 yr. E. \$4.25-4.50 Av. \$4.38	14 yr. E. \$4.25-4.50 Av. \$4.38
15 yr. E. \$4.50-4.75 Av. \$4.63	24 yr. E. \$4.50-4.75 Av. \$4.63	15 yr. E. \$4.50-4.75 Av. \$4.63	15 yr. E. \$4.50-4.75 Av. \$4.63
16 yr. E. \$4.75-5.00 Av. \$4.88	25 yr. E. \$4.75-5.00 Av. \$4.88	16 yr. E. \$4.75-5.00 Av. \$4.88	16 yr. E. \$4.75-5.00 Av. \$4.88
17 yr. E. \$5.00-5.25 Av. \$5.13	26 yr. E. \$5.00-5.25 Av. \$5.13	17 yr. E. \$5.00-5.25 Av. \$5.13	17 yr. E. \$5.00-5.25 Av. \$5.13
18 yr. E. \$5.25-5.50 Av. \$5.38	27 yr. E. \$5.25-5.50 Av. \$5.38	18 yr. E. \$5.25-5.50 Av. \$5.38	18 yr. E. \$5.25-5.50 Av. \$5.38
19 yr. E. \$5.50-5.75 Av. \$5.63	28 yr. E. \$5.50-5.75 Av. \$5.63	19 yr. E. \$5.50-5.75 Av. \$5.63	19 yr. E. \$5.50-5.75 Av. \$5.63
20 yr. E. \$5.75-6.00 Av. \$5.88	29 yr. E. \$5.75-6.00 Av. \$5.88	20 yr. E. \$5.75-6.00 Av. \$5.88	20 yr. E. \$5.75-6.00 Av. \$5.88
21 yr. E. \$6.00-6.25 Av. \$6.13	30 yr. E. \$6.00-6.25 Av. \$6.13	21 yr. E. \$6.00-6.25 Av. \$6.13	21 yr. E. \$6.00-6.25 Av. \$6.13
22 yr. E. \$6.25-6.50 Av. \$6.38	31 yr. E. \$6.25-6.50 Av. \$6.38	22 yr. E. \$6.25-6.50 Av. \$6.38	22 yr. E. \$6.25-6.50 Av. \$6.38
23 yr. E. \$6.50-6.75 Av. \$6.63	32 yr. E. \$6.50-6.75 Av. \$6.63	23 yr. E. \$6.50-6.75 Av. \$6.63	23 yr. E. \$6.50-6.75 Av. \$6.63
24 yr. E. \$6.75-7.00 Av. \$6.88	33 yr. E. \$6.75-7.00 Av. \$6.88	24 yr. E. \$6.75-7.00 Av. \$6.88	24 yr. E. \$6.75-7.00 Av. \$6.88
25 yr. E. \$7.00-7.25 Av. \$7.13	34 yr. E. \$7.00-7.25 Av. \$7.13	25 yr. E. \$7.00-7.25 Av. \$7.13	25 yr. E. \$7.00-7.25 Av. \$7.13
26 yr. E. \$7.25-7.50 Av. \$7.38	35 yr. E. \$7.25-7.50 Av. \$7.38	26 yr. E. \$7.25-7.50 Av. \$7.38	26 yr. E. \$7.25-7.50 Av. \$7.38
27 yr. E. \$7.50-7.75 Av. \$7.63	36 yr. E. \$7.50-7.75 Av. \$7.63	27 yr. E. \$7.50-7.75 Av. \$7.63	27 yr. E. \$7.50-7.75 Av. \$7.63
28 yr. E. \$7.75-8.00 Av. \$7.88	37 yr. E. \$7.75-8.00 Av. \$7.88	28 yr. E. \$7.75-8.00 Av. \$7.88	28 yr. E. \$7.75-8.00 Av. \$7.88
29 yr. E. \$8.00-8.25 Av. \$8.13	38 yr. E. \$8.00-8.25 Av. \$8.13	29 yr. E. \$8.00-8.25 Av. \$8.13	29 yr. E. \$8.00-8.25 Av. \$8.13
30 yr. E. \$8.25-8.50 Av. \$8.38	39 yr. E. \$8.25-8.50 Av. \$8.38	30 yr. E. \$8.25-8.50 Av. \$8.38	30 yr. E. \$8.25-8.50 Av. \$8.38
31 yr. E. \$8.50-8.75 Av. \$8.63	40 yr. E. \$8.50-8.75 Av. \$8.63	31 yr. E. \$8.50-8.75 Av. \$8.63	31 yr. E. \$8.50-8.75 Av. \$8.63
32 yr. E. \$8.75-9.00 Av. \$8.88	41 yr. E. \$8.75-9.00 Av. \$8.88	32 yr. E. \$8.75-9.00 Av. \$8.88	32 yr. E. \$8.75-9.00 Av. \$8.88
33 yr. E. \$9.00-9.25 Av. \$9.13	42 yr. E. \$9.00-9.25 Av. \$9.13	33 yr. E. \$9.00-9.25 Av. \$9.13	33 yr. E. \$9.00-9.25 Av. \$9.13
34 yr. E. \$9.25-9.50 Av. \$9.38	43 yr. E. \$9.25-9.50 Av. \$9.38	34 yr. E. \$9.25-9.50 Av. \$9.38	34 yr. E. \$9.25-9.50 Av. \$9.38
35 yr. E. \$9.50-9.75 Av. \$9.63	44 yr. E. \$9.50-9.75 Av. \$9.63	35 yr. E. \$9.50-9.75 Av. \$9.63	35 yr. E. \$9.50-9.75 Av. \$9.63
36 yr. E. \$9.75-10.00 Av. \$9.88	45 yr. E. \$9.75-10.00 Av. \$9.88	36 yr. E. \$9.75-10.00 Av. \$9.88	36 yr. E. \$9.75-10.00 Av. \$9.88
37 yr. E. \$10.00-10.25 Av. \$10.13	46 yr. E. \$10.00-10.25 Av. \$10.13	37 yr. E. \$10.00-10.25 Av. \$10.13	37 yr. E. \$10.00-10.25 Av. \$10.13
38 yr. E. \$10.25-10.50 Av. \$10.38	47 yr. E. \$10.25-10.50 Av. \$10.38	38 yr. E. \$10.25-10.50 Av. \$10.38	38 yr. E. \$10.25-10.50 Av. \$10.38
39 yr. E. \$10.50-10.75 Av. \$10.63	48 yr. E. \$10.50-10.75 Av. \$10.63	39 yr. E. \$10.50-10.75 Av. \$10.63	39 yr. E. \$10.50-10.75 Av. \$10.63
40 yr. E. \$10.75-11.00 Av. \$10.88	49 yr. E. \$10.75-11.00 Av. \$10.88	40 yr. E. \$10.75-11.00 Av. \$10.88	40 yr. E. \$10.75-11.00 Av. \$10.88
41 yr. E. \$11.00-11.25 Av. \$11.13	50 yr. E. \$11.00-11.25 Av. \$11.13	41 yr. E. \$11.00-11.25 Av. \$11.13	41 yr. E. \$11.00-11.25 Av. \$11.13
42 yr. E. \$11.25-11.50 Av. \$11.38	51 yr. E. \$11.25-11.50 Av. \$11.38	42 yr. E. \$11.25-11.50 Av. \$11.38	42 yr. E. \$11.25-11.50 Av. \$11.38
43 yr. E. \$11.50-11.75 Av. \$11.63	52 yr. E. \$11.50-11.75 Av. \$11.63	43 yr. E. \$11.50-11.75 Av. \$11.63	43 yr. E. \$11.50-11.75 Av. \$11.63
44 yr. E. \$11.75-12.00 Av. \$11.88	53 yr. E. \$11.75-12.00 Av. \$11.88	44 yr. E. \$11.75-12.00 Av. \$11.88	44 yr. E. \$11.75-12.00 Av. \$11.88
45 yr. E. \$12.00-12.25 Av. \$12.13	54 yr. E. \$12.00-12.25 Av. \$12.13	45 yr. E. \$12.00-12.25 Av. \$12.13	45 yr. E. \$12.00-12.25 Av. \$12.13
46 yr. E. \$12.25-12.50 Av. \$12.38	55 yr. E. \$12.25-12.50 Av. \$12.38	46 yr. E. \$12.25-12.50 Av. \$12.38	46 yr. E. \$12.25-12.50 Av. \$12.38
47 yr. E. \$12.50-12.75 Av. \$12.63	56 yr. E. \$12.50-12.75 Av. \$12.63	47 yr. E. \$12.50-12.75 Av. \$12.63	47 yr. E. \$12.50-12.75 Av. \$12.63
48 yr. E. \$12.75-13.00 Av. \$12.88	57 yr. E. \$12.75-13.00 Av. \$12.88	48 yr. E. \$12.75-13.00 Av. \$12.88	48 yr. E. \$12.75-13.00 Av. \$12.88
49 yr. E. \$13.00-13.25 Av. \$13.13	58 yr. E. \$13.00-13.25 Av. \$13.13	49 yr. E. \$13.00-13.25 Av. \$13.13	49 yr. E. \$13.00-13.25 Av. \$13.13
50 yr. E. \$13.25-13.50 Av. \$13.38	59 yr. E. \$13.25-13.50 Av. \$13.38	50 yr. E. \$13.25-13.50 Av. \$13.38	50 yr. E. \$13.25-13.50 Av. \$13.38
51 yr. E. \$13.50-13.75 Av. \$13.63	60 yr. E. \$13.50-13.75 Av. \$13.63	51 yr. E. \$13.50-13.75 Av. \$13.63	51 yr. E. \$13.50-13.75 Av. \$13.63
52 yr. E. \$13.75-14.00 Av. \$13.88	61 yr. E. \$13.75-14.00 Av. \$13.88	52 yr. E. \$13.75-14.00 Av. \$13.88	52 yr. E. \$13.75-14.00 Av. \$13.88
53 yr. E. \$14.00-14.25 Av. \$14.13	62 yr. E. \$14.00-14.25 Av. \$14.13	53 yr. E. \$14.00-14.25 Av. \$14.13	53 yr. E. \$14.00-14.25 Av. \$14.13
54 yr. E. \$14.25-14.50 Av. \$14.38	63 yr. E. \$14.25-14.50 Av. \$14.38	54 yr. E. \$14.25-14.50 Av. \$14.38	54 yr. E. \$14.25-14.50 Av. \$14.38
55 yr. E. \$14.50-14.75 Av. \$14.63	64 yr. E. \$14.50-14.75 Av. \$14.63	55 yr. E. \$14.50-14.75 Av. \$14.63	55 yr. E. \$14.50-14.75 Av. \$14.63
56 yr. E. \$14.75-15.00 Av. \$14.88	65 yr. E. \$14.75-15.00 Av. \$14.88	56 yr. E. \$14.75-15.00 Av. \$14.88	56 yr. E. \$14.75-15.00 Av. \$14.88
57 yr. E. \$15.00-15.25 Av. \$15.13	66 yr. E. \$15.00-15.25 Av. \$15.13	57 yr. E. \$15.00-15.25 Av. \$15.13	57 yr. E. \$15.00-15.25 Av. \$15.13
58 yr. E. \$15.25-15.50 Av. \$15.38	67 yr. E. \$15.25-15.50 Av. \$15.38	58 yr. E. \$15.25-15.50 Av. \$15.38	58 yr. E. \$15.25-15.50 Av. \$15.38
59 yr. E. \$15.50-15.75 Av. \$15.63	68 yr. E. \$15.50-15.75 Av. \$15.63	59 yr. E. \$15.50-15.75 Av. \$15.63	59 yr. E. \$15.50-15.75 Av. \$15.63
60 yr. E. \$15.75-16.00 Av. \$15.88	69 yr. E. \$15.75-16.00 Av. \$15.88	60 yr. E. \$15.75-16.00 Av. \$15.88	60 yr. E. \$15.75-16.00 Av. \$15.88
61 yr. E. \$16.00-16.25 Av. \$16.13	70 yr. E. \$16.00-16.25 Av. \$16.13	61 yr. E. \$16.00-16.25 Av. \$16.13	61 yr. E. \$16.00-16.25 Av. \$16.13
62 yr. E. \$16.25-16.50 Av. \$16.38	71 yr. E. \$16.25-16.50 Av. \$16.38	62 yr. E. \$16.25-16.50 Av. \$16.38	62 yr. E. \$16.25-16.50 Av. \$16.38
63 yr. E. \$16.50-16.75 Av. \$16.63	72 yr. E. \$16.50-16.75 Av. \$16.63	63 yr. E. \$16.50-16.75 Av. \$16.63	63 yr. E. \$16.50-16.75 Av. \$16.63
64 yr. E. \$16.75-17.00 Av. \$16.88	73 yr. E. \$16.75-17.00 Av. \$16.88	64 yr. E. \$16.75-17.00 Av. \$16.88	64 yr. E. \$16.75-17.00 Av. \$16.88
65 yr. E. \$17.00-17.25 Av. \$17.13	74 yr. E. \$17.00-17.25 Av. \$17.13	65 yr. E. \$17.00-17.25 Av. \$17.13	65 yr. E. \$17.00-17.25 Av. \$17.13
66 yr. E. \$17.25-17.50 Av. \$17.38	75 yr. E. \$17.25-17.50 Av. \$17.38	66 yr. E. \$17.25-17.50 Av. \$17.38	66 yr. E. \$17.25-17.50 Av. \$17.38
67 yr. E. \$17.50-17.75 Av. \$17.63	76 yr. E. \$17.50-17.75 Av. \$17.63	67 yr. E. \$17.50-17.75 Av. \$17.63	67 yr. E. \$17.50-17.75 Av. \$17.63
68 yr. E. \$17.75-18.00 Av. \$17.88	77 yr. E. \$17.75-18.00 Av. \$17.88	68 yr. E. \$17.75-18.00 Av. \$17.88	68 yr. E. \$17.75-18.00 Av. \$17.88
69 yr. E. \$18.00-18.25 Av. \$18.13	78 yr. E. \$18.00-18.25 Av. \$18.13	69 yr. E. \$18.00-18.25 Av. \$18.13	69 yr. E. \$18.00-18.25 Av. \$18.13
70 yr. E. \$18.25-18.50 Av. \$18.38	79 yr. E. \$18.25-18.50 Av. \$18.38	70 yr. E. \$18.25-18.50 Av. \$18.38	70 yr. E. \$18.25-18.50 Av. \$18.38
71 yr. E. \$18.50-18.75 Av. \$18.63	80 yr. E. \$18.50-18.75 Av. \$18.63	71 yr. E. \$18.50-18.75 Av. \$18.63	71 yr. E. \$18.50-18.75 Av. \$18.63
72 yr. E. \$18.75-19.00 Av. \$18.88	81 yr. E. \$18.75-19.00 Av. \$18.88	72 yr. E. \$18.75-19.00 Av. \$18.88	72 yr. E. \$18.75-19.00 Av. \$18.88
73 yr. E. \$19.00-19.25 Av. \$19.13	82 yr. E. \$19.00-19.25 Av. \$19.13	73 yr. E. \$19.00-19.25 Av. \$19.13	73 yr. E. \$19.00-19.25 Av. \$19.13
74 yr. E. \$19.25-19.50 Av. \$19.38	83 yr. E. \$19.25-19.50 Av. \$19.38	74 yr. E. \$19.25-19.50 Av. \$19.38	74 yr. E. \$19.25-19.50 Av. \$19.38
75 yr. E. \$19.50-19.75 Av. \$19.63	84 yr. E. \$19.50-19.75 Av. \$19.63	75 yr. E. \$19.50-19.75 Av. \$19.63	75 yr. E. \$19.50-19.75 Av. \$19.63
76 yr. E. \$19.75-20.00 Av. \$19.88	85 yr. E. \$19.75-20.00 Av. \$19.88	76 yr. E. \$19.75-20.00 Av. \$19.88	76 yr. E. \$19.75-20.00 Av. \$19.88
77 yr. E. \$20.00-20.25 Av. \$20.13	86 yr. E. \$20.00-20.25 Av. \$20.13	77 yr. E. \$20.00-20.25 Av. \$20.13	77 yr. E. \$20.00-20.25 Av. \$20.13
78 yr. E. \$20.25-20.50 Av. \$20.38	87 yr. E. \$20.25-20.50 Av. \$20.38	78 yr. E. \$20.25-20.50 Av. \$20.38	78 yr. E. \$20.25-20.50 Av. \$20.38
79 yr. E. \$20.50-20.75 Av. \$20.63	88 yr. E. \$20.50-20.75 Av. \$20.63	79 yr. E. \$20.50-20.75 Av. \$20.63	79 yr. E. \$20.50-20.75 Av. \$20.63
80 yr. E. \$20.75-21.00 Av. \$20.88	89 yr. E. \$20.75-21.00 Av. \$20.88	80 yr. E. \$20.75-21.00 Av. \$20.88	80 yr. E. \$20.75-21.00 Av. \$20.88
81 yr. E. \$21.00-21.25 Av. \$21.13	90 yr. E. \$21.00-21.25 Av. \$21.13	81 yr. E. \$21.00-21.25 Av. \$21.13	81 yr. E. \$21.00-21.25 Av. \$21.13
82 yr. E. \$21.25-21.50 Av. \$21.38	91 yr. E. \$21.25-21.50 Av. \$21.38	82 yr. E. \$21.25-21.50 Av. \$21.38	82 yr. E. \$21.25-21.50 Av. \$21.38
83 yr. E. \$21.50-21.75 Av. \$21.63	92 yr. E. \$21.50-21.75 Av. \$21.63	83 yr. E. \$21.50-21.75 Av. \$21.63	83 yr. E. \$21.50-21.75 Av. \$21.63
84 yr. E. \$21.75-22.00 Av. \$21.88	93 yr. E. \$21.75-22.00 Av. \$21.88	84 yr. E. \$21.75-22.00 Av. \$21.88	84 yr. E. \$21.75-22.00 Av. \$21.88
85 yr. E. \$22.00-22.25 Av. \$22.13	94 yr. E. \$22.00-22.25 Av. \$22.13	85 yr. E. \$22.00-22.25 Av. \$22.13	85 yr. E. \$22.00-22.25 Av. \$22.13
86 yr. E. \$22.25-22.50 Av. \$22.38	95 yr. E. \$22.25-22.50 Av. \$22.38	86 yr. E. \$22.25-22.50 Av. \$22.38	86 yr. E. \$22.25-22.50 Av. \$22.38
87 yr. E. \$22.50-22.75 Av. \$22.63	96 yr. E. \$22.50-22.75 Av. \$22.63	87 yr. E. \$22.50-22.75 Av. \$22.63	87 yr. E. \$22.50-22.75 Av. \$22.63
88 yr. E. \$22.75-23.00 Av. \$22.88	97 yr. E. \$22.75-23.00 Av. \$22.88	88 yr. E. \$22.75-23.00 Av. \$22.88	88 yr. E. \$22.75-23.00 Av. \$22.88
89 yr. E. \$23.00-23.25 Av. \$23.13	98		

This table shows that children thirteen years old earn more money than in any other age-group, with average earnings of \$1.79 per week. The ten-year-old age-group is second with an average of \$1.55 per week. The twelve-year-old age-group is third with an average of \$1.31. The eleven-year-old age-group is fourth with an average of \$1.02. The nine-year-old age-group is fifth with an average of \$.60 per week.

Children of the Skilled Labor classification earn more money than any other occupational group with average earnings of \$1.57 per week. The Labor and Professional group are similar with averages of \$1.10 and \$1.09 respectively. The average earnings of the total group of children is \$1.25 per week.¹

EARNINGS

Item 6. The children were asked whether or not they are permitted to spend the money they earn as they wish.

Table XLIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS SPENDING EARNED MONEY WITHOUT SUPERVISION AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 / #	# * *	* # #	* / #	/ / 0	65%

¹See also Appendix pp197-206

This table shows that children fifteen years old earn more money than in any other age-group, with average earnings of \$1.79 per week. The ten-year-old age-group is second with an average of \$1.55 per week. The twelve-year-old age-group is third with an average of \$1.31. The eleven-year-old age-group is fourth with an average of \$1.02. The nine-year-old age-group is fifth with an average of \$.80 per week.

Children of the Skilled Labor classification earn more money than any other occupational group with average earnings of \$1.57 per week. The Labor and Professional Group are similar with averages of \$1.10 and \$1.09 respectively. The average earnings of the total group of children is \$1.25 per week.

EARNINGS
Item 6. The children were asked whether or not they are permitted to spend the money they earn as they wish.

Table XIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS SPENDING EARNED MONEY WITHOUT SUPERVISION
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

2 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 3 P	1 3 P	1 3 P	1 3 P	1 3 P	65%
0 1 #	* * *	* * *	* 1 #	1 1 0	

See also Appendix pp197-206

This table shows that a greater proportion of thirteen-year-old boys spend their earnings as they wish than any other age-group. The nine-year-olds are second and the twelve-year-olds are next. The eleven-year-old age-group falls in fourth place and the ten-year-old group last. There seems no definite pattern among the age groups.

In the Labor group classification two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75% and one in the 75-100% classification. In the Skilled Labor group one age-group falls in the 25-50% classification, one the 50-75% class, and three in the 75-100% classification. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75% category.

By combining the percentages shown in the basic data sheets ¹ for each occupational age-group, it is found that the Skilled Labor group shows the largest proportion of children answering affirmatively with 73% of the total group, the Labor group second with 64%, and the Professional group third with 57% of the total number of cases. Of all the children questioned, 65% answered affirmatively.

¹See Appendix pp197 for the number of responses and percent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

See Appendix B for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

children questioned, 85% answered affirmatively. third with 57% of the total number of cases. Of all the the Labor group second with 64%, and the Professional group children answering affirmatively with 73% of the total group. the Skilled Labor group shows the largest proportion of sheets 1 for each occupational age-group, it is found that By combining the percentages shown in the basic data three in the 50-75% category. Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class, the other class, and three in the 75-100% classification. One Professional falls in the 25-50% classification, one the 50-75% 100% classification. In the Skilled Labor group one age-group falls in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75% and one in the 75-100% classification. In the Labor group classification two age-groups fall There seems no definite pattern among the age groups. falls in fourth place and the ten-year-old group last. the twelve-year-olds are next. The eleven-year-old age-group any other age-group. The nine-year-olds are second and teen-year-old boys spend their earnings as they wish than This table shows that a greater proportion of this-

Table XLIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS SPENDING EARNED MONEY WITHOUT SUPERVISION
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# * #	/ # #	# # *	# # /	# 0 0	62%

This table shows that a greater proportion of twelve-year-old and ten-year-old girls indicate that they can spend their earnings as they wish than in the other age-groups. The twelve-year-old group is next and the nine and eleven-year-old groups follow.

In the Labor group classification, four age-groups fall in the 50-75% one in the 75-100% class. In the Skilled Labor groups, one age group falls in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%. One Professional group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. One in the 75-100%. By inspection, it is shown that the Labor and Professional groups are approximately the same and the average of the Skilled Labor group is smaller.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹ for each occupational age-group, it is found that the Professional group shows the largest proportion with 67%. The Labor group is second with 66%, and the Skilled Labor

¹See also Appendix pp197-206

Table XLIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS SPENDING EARNED MONEY WITHOUT SUPERVISION
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# * #	# * #	# * #	# * #	# * #	62%

This table shows that a greater proportion of twelve-year-old and ten-year-old girls indicate that they can spend their earnings as they wish than in the other age-groups. The twelve-year-old group is next and the nine and eleven-year-old groups follow.

In the labor group classification, four age-groups fall in the 50-75% one in the 75-100% class. In the skilled labor groups, one age group falls in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%. One professional group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. One in the 75-100%. By inspection, it is shown that the labor and professional groups are approximately the same and the average of the skilled labor group is smaller.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹ for each occupational age-group, it is found that the professional group shows the largest proportion with 67%. The labor group is second with 62%, and the skilled labor

¹See also Appendix pp. 137-206

group third with 53%. Of the total number of girls, 62% indicate that they spend their earnings as they wish.

Table XLV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS SPENDING EARNED MONEY
WITHOUT SUPERVISION AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# # #	/ * #	# # #	# # /	/ / 0	64%

This table shows that more children of the thirteen-year-old group indicate that they spend their earnings as they wish than the other groups. The twelve-year-old group is second, the nine and eleven-year-old groups are next and the ten-year-old group is last. There seems no definite pattern among the age-groups.

Among the occupational groups, three of the age-groups in the Labor classification fall in the 50-75% category, one in the 75-100%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls between 25 and 50%, three fall in the 50-75% class and one in the 75-100%. Three Professional groups fall in the 50-75%, one between 75 and 100%. All occupational groups are similar.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹, we find that the Labor group shows the largest pro-

¹See also Appendix pp197-206

Group third with 53%. Of the total number of girls, 68% indicate that they spend their earnings as they wish.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS SPENDING EARNED MONEY WITHOUT SUPERVISION AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
##	##	##	##	##	64%

This table shows that more children of the thirteen-year-old group indicate that they spend their earnings as they wish than the other groups. The twelve-year-old group is second, the nine and eleven-year-old groups are next and the ten-year-old groups last. There seems no definite pattern among the age-groups.

Among the occupational groups, three of the age-groups in the labor classification fall in the 50-75% category, one in the 75-100%. One skilled labor age-group falls between 25 and 50%, three fall in the 50-75% class and one in the 75-100%. Three professional groups fall in the 50-75%, one between 75 and 100%. All occupational groups are similar.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets, we find that the labor group shows the largest pro-

portion of affirmative responses with 65%, the Skilled Labor group is second with 63%, and the Professional group third with 62%. Of the total group of children, 64% answered affirmatively on this question.

EARNINGS

Item 7. The children were asked to list as many things as they could remember for which they had used their allowance during the past month.

Table XLVI

ITEMS FOR WHICH EARNINGS WERE SPENT DURING ONE MONTH BY BOYS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

	Age group yr. No. in Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	Total
	35	64	61	21	6		187
Candy	21	28	29	12	5		95
Save for something special	17	23	36	10	2		88
Bank	17	27	20	7	5		76
Bonds-Stamps	14	12	25	11	3		65
Movies	15	17	17	10	4		63
Clothes	10	37	--	--	--		47
Comics	7	7	1	--	--		15
Riding	3	--	2	4	1		10
Church	6	--	1	1	--		8
Gifts	--	2	4	--	--		6

portion of affirmative responses with 68%, the Skilled Labor group is second with 63%, and the Professional group third with 62%. Of the total group of children, 64% answered affirmatively on this question.

EARNINGS

Item 7. The children were asked to list as many things as they could remember for which they had used their allowance during the past month.

Table XLVI

ITEMS FOR WHICH EARNINGS WERE SPENT DURING ONE MONTH
BY BOYS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

	Age Group No. in Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	Total
Gifts	--	2	4	--	--	--	6
Church	6	--	1	1	--	--	8
Riding	3	--	2	4	1	--	10
Comics	7	7	1	--	--	--	15
Clothes	10	37	--	--	--	--	47
Movies	13	17	17	17	10	4	63
Bonds-Stamp	14	12	25	11	3	--	63
Bath	17	27	20	7	2	--	76
Save for something special	17	23	26	10	2	--	88
Candy	21	28	29	12	2	--	92

Table XLVI (cont)

BOYS

Age Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	Total
Scouts	--	4	--	--	1	5
Books	1	--	2	--	--	3
Bowling	3	--	--	--	--	3
Summer Camp	2	1	--	--	--	3
Toys	1	--	1	1	--	3
Trips	--	--	1	1	--	2
Camp Equipment	--	--	1	--	--	1
Camera Supplies	--	--	1	--	--	1
Games	--	--	--	1	--	1
Give to Mother	--	--	--	--	1	1
Sports Equipment	--	1	--	--	--	1
Tools	--	--	--	1	--	1

This table shows the way in which the children report that they spend the money they earn. Each item is followed by the number of responses by each age-group. They are arranged in order of greatest number of responses by the total group. The things for which the boys spent their earnings in order of their frequency are candy, saving for something special, bank, bonds and stamps, movies, clothes, comics, riding, church, gifts, Scouts, books and magazines, bowling, summer camp, toys, trips, camp equipment, camera supplies, games, gave to mother, sports equipment, and tools.

Table XVII (cont)

BOYS						
	Age Group	9 Yr.	10 Yr.	11 Yr.	12 Yr.	Total
Scouts		---	4	---	---	5
Books		1	---	2	---	3
Bowling		2	---	---	---	2
Summer Camp		2	1	---	---	3
Toys		1	---	1	1	3
Trips		---	---	1	1	2
Camp Equipment		---	---	1	---	1
Camera Supplies		---	---	1	---	1
Games		---	---	---	1	1
Gave to Mother		---	---	---	1	1
Sports Equipment		---	1	---	---	1
Tools		---	---	---	1	1

This table shows the way in which the children report that they spend the money they earn. Each item is followed by the number of responses by each age-group. They are arranged in order of greatest number of responses by the total group. The things for which the boys spent their earnings in order of their frequency are candy, saving for something special, bank, bonds and stamps, movies, clothes, comics, riding, church, gifts, Scouts, books and magazines, bowling, summer camp, toys, trips, camp equipment, camera supplies, games, gave to mother, sports equipment, and tools.

Table XLVII

ITEMS FOR WHICH EARNINGS WERE SPENT DURING ONE MONTH
BY GIRLS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

	Age Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	Total
	No. in Group	37	38	66	28	3	172
Candy		16	19	31	13	3	12
Bonds		14	--	23	10	1	48
Save for something special		6	8	25	7	1	47
Movies		8	8	18	6	2	42
Bank		1	15	9	88	--	33
Clothes		15	14	--	--	--	29
Gifts		6	--	5	--	--	11
Camp		4	3	2	1	--	10
Riding		--	1	7	2	--	10
Comics		6	--	--	--	--	6
Scouts		--	--	2	--	2	4
Camera Supplies		--	--	1	1	--	2
Give to Mother		--	1	1	--	--	2
Games		--	--	1	--	--	1
Books		--	--	--	1	--	1

This table shows the way in which the children report that they spend the money they earn. Each item is followed by the number of responses by each age-group. They are arranged

in order of greatest number of responses by the total group. The things for which the girls spent their earnings in order of their frequency are candy, bonds and stamps, savings for something special, movies, bank, clothes, gifts, camp, riding, comics, Scouts, camera supplies, give to mother, games books.

Table XLVIII

ITEMS FOR WHICH EARNINGS WERE SPENT DURING ONE MONTH
BY BOYS AND GIRLS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

	No. in Group	369	No. of Responses
Candy			177
Save for Something Special			135
Bonds			113
Bank			109
Movies			105
Clothes			76
Comics			21
Riding			20
Gifts			17
Camp			13
Scouts			9
Church			8
Books			4
Camera Supplies			3

in order of greatest number of responses by the total group.
 The things for which the girls spent their earnings in order
 of their frequency are candy, bonds and stamps, savings for
 something special, movies, bank, clothes, gifts, camp, riding,
 comics, Scouts, camera supplies, give to mother, games books.

Table XVII

ITEMS FOR WHICH EARNINGS WERE SPENT DURING ONE MONTH
 BY BOYS AND GIRLS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS

No. in Group		No. of Responses	
	369		
Candy		177	
Gave for something special		135	
Bonds		113	
Bank		109	
Movies		105	
Clothes		76	
Comics		51	
Riding		30	
Gifts		17	
Camp		13	
Scouts		9	
Church		8	
Books		4	
Camera supplies		3	

Table XLVIII (Cont)

	No. of Responses
Give to Mother	3
Bowling	3
Toys	3
Games	2
Trips	2
Camp Equipment	1
Sports	1
Tools	1

This table shows the combined responses of boys and girls in the ways in which they spent their money. Each item is followed by the number of responses by each age-group. They are arranged in order of the greatest number of responses by the total group. In order of their frequency they are candy, savings for something special, bonds and stamps, bank, movies, clothes, comics, riding, gifts, camp, Scouts, church, books, camera supplies, give to mother, bowling, toys, games, trips, camp equipment, sports equipment, and tools.

INSURANCE

Item 1. The children were asked whether or not they had an insurance policy.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group answered affirmatively on this question than in the Labor group third.

¹See Appendix pp 207-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XLVIII (Cont)

No. of Responses

3	Give to Mother
2	Bowling
2	Toys
2	Games
2	Trips
1	Camp Equipment
1	Sports
1	Tools

This table shows the combined responses of boys and girls in the ways in which they spent their money. Each item is followed by the number of responses by each age-group. They are arranged in order of the greatest number of responses by the total group. In order of their frequency they are candy, saving for something special, bonds and stamps, bank, movies, clothes, comics, riding, gifts, camp, Scouts, church, books, camera supplies, give to mother, bowling, toys, games, trips, camp equipment, sports equipment, and tools.

INSURANCE

Item I. The children were asked whether or not they had an insurance policy.

Table XLIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total
L S P			L S P			L S P			L S P			L S P			
0	#	#	/	#	*	*	#	#	/	/	#	*	/	0	
														62%	

62%

This table shows that both nine-year-age-groups fall between 50 and 75%, one ten-year-old group falls between 25 and 50%, one in the 50-75% classification and one in the 75-100%. Two eleven-year-old groups are in the 50-75% class, one in the 25-50%. One twelve-year-old group falls in the 50-75%, two in the 75-100% class. One thirteen-year-old group falls between 25 and 50%, and one between 75 and 100%. There seems no definite pattern among the age groups.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, two between 75 and 100%. Three Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, two in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class and three in the 50 to 75%. More children of the Skilled Labor group answered affirmatively on this question than in any other group. The Professional group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor

¹See Appendix pp 207-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table XLIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	62%
0 4 4	1 4 4	2 4 4	1 4 4	2 4 4	62%

This table shows that both nine-year-age-groups fall between 50 and 75%, one ten-year-old group falls between 25 and 50%, one in the 50-75% classification and one in the 75-100%. Two eleven-year-old groups are in the 50-75% class, one in the 25-50%. One twelve-year-old group falls in the 50-75%, two in the 75-100% class. One thirteen-year-old group falls between 25 and 50%, and one between 75 and 100%. There seems no definite pattern among the age groups.

In the labor group classification, two age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, two between 75 and 100%. Three skilled labor age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, two in the 75-100%. One professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class and three in the 50 to 75%. More children of the skilled labor group answered affirmatively on this question than in any other group. The professional group is second and the labor group third.

By combining the percentages shown on the basic data sheets, it is found that the average for the skilled labor is Appendix pp 207-208 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

group is 75%, for the Professional group 60%, and for the Labor group 52%, for the total group 62%.

Table L

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * #	# * *	* # *	/ # #	# 0 0	51%

This table shows that two of the nine-year-old age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, one in the 50-75% classification. Of the ten and eleven-year-old groups, two fall in the 25-50% groups, one in the 50-75%, Of the twelve-year-old age-groups, two fall in the 50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. The only thirteen-year-old group is in the 50-75% classification.

Among the occupational groups, two of the Labor age-groups fall between 25-50%, two between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. In the Skilled Labor and Professional groups, two groups fall between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%. There is little variation among these groups.

By combining the percentages in the basic data sheets ¹ for the occupational age-groups, one finds that 52% of the Labor group, 51% of the Professional group, and 48% of the Skilled Labor group answer affirmatively. Of the total group 51% indicated that they have insurance, Fewer girls than boys

¹See also Appendix pp207-9

51% indicated that they have insurance. Fewer girls than boys
 Skilled Labor group answer affirmatively. Of the total group
 Labor group, 51% of the Professional group, and 48% of the
 for the occupational age-groups, one finds that 52% of the

By combining the percentages in the basic data sheets 1

There is little variation among these groups.

two groups fall between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%.
 75 and 100%. In the Skilled Labor and Professional groups,
 fall between 25-50%, two between 50 and 75%, and one between

Among the occupational groups, two of the Labor age-groups

only thirteen-year-old group is in the 50-75% classification.
 Groups, two fall in the 50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. The
 25-50% groups, one in the 50-75%. Of the twelve-year-old age-
 tion. Of the ten and eleven-year-old groups, two fall in the
 Groups fall between 25 and 50%, one in the 50-75% classification.

This table shows that two of the nine-year-old age-

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	51%
** *	** *	** *	** *	** *	51%

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
 IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Table 1

Labor group 52%, for the total group 52%.

Group is 75%, for the Professional group 60%, and for the

have insurance.

Table XI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING INSURANCE
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* # #	# * *	* # #	/ # #	# /)	58%

This table shows that one nine-year-old group falls between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%. Two ten-year-old age groups fall between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, One eleven-year age-group falls between 25 and 50% and two between 50 and 75%. Two twelve-year-old age-groups fall between 50 and 75% and one between 75 and 100%. One thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 50 and 75% and one between 75 and 100%. A greater proportion of children in the twelve and thirteen-year-old age-groups have insurance policies than in any other group. The nine and eleven-year-old age-groups are second and the ten-year-old group third.

Among the occupational groups, two Labor age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification; two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall in the 50-75% class, one in the 25-50% class, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional group falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 75-100%. There seems no note-worthy

have insurance.

Table XI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING INSURANCE
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	22 1/2
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	

This table shows that one nine-year-old group falls between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%, two ten-year-old age groups fall between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, One eleven-year age-group falls between 25 and 50% and two between 50 and 75%. Two twelve-year-old age-groups fall between 50 and 75% and one between 75 and 100%. One thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 50 and 75% and one between 75 and 100%. A greater proportion of children in the twelve and thirteen-year-old age-groups have insurance policies than in any other group. The nine and eleven-year-old age-groups are second and the ten-year-old group third.

Among the occupational groups, two labor age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three of the skilled labor age-groups fall in the 50-75% class, one in the 25-50% class, and one in the 75-100%. One professional group falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 75-100%. There seems no noteworthy

difference among these groups.

By combining the percentages for each age and occupational group found in the basic data sheets¹, one finds that the Skilled Labor group shows the highest proportion with 62%, the Labor and Professional groups are similar with 56%. Of the total group of children, 58% indicate that they have insurance.

INSURANCE

Item 2. The children were asked whether or not they could withdraw money from insurance as from a bank account.

Table LII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O * *	- - *	- # *	# # #	* # O	41%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old have an understanding of this distinctive feature of insurance as a means of savings than do boys in the other age-groups. The thirteen-year-old group is second, the eleven-year-group third, the nine-year group fourth, and the ten-year group fifth.

¹See also Appendix pp 207-9

difference among these groups.

By combining the percentages for each age and occupational group found in the basic data sheets, one finds that the Skilled Labor group shows the highest proportion with 63%, the Labor and Professional groups are similar with 58%. Of the total group of children, 58% indicate that they have insurance.

INSURANCE

Item 8. The children were asked whether or not they could withdraw money from insurance as from a bank account.

Table III

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
0 * *	- - *	- * *	* * *	* * *	41%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old have an understanding of this distinctive feature of insurance as a means of saving than do boys in the other age-groups. The thirteen-year-old group is second, the eleven-year-group third, the nine-year group fourth, and the ten-year group fifth.

See also Appendix pp 207-9

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 75 and 100%. One Skilled Labor group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, three between 50 and 75%. Three Professional age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. More children in the Skilled Labor groups answered affirmatively this question than in any other group. The Professional group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages for each age and occupational group, it is shown that the Skilled Labor group has the largest proportion with 52%, the Professional group is second with 39%, and the Labor group third with 31%. Of the total group of boys, 41% answered affirmatively.¹

Table LIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	# * #	* * *	* * #	* 0 0	32%

In this table all nine-year-age-groups fall below 25%, one ten-year group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, two in the 50-75% class. All eleven-year age-groups fall in

¹See Appendix pp 207-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

In the labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 100%. One skilled labor group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, three between 50 and 75%. Three professional age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. More children in the skilled labor groups answered affirmatively this question than in any other group. The professional group is second and the labor group third.

By combining the percentages for each age and occupational group, it is shown that the skilled labor group has the largest proportion with 52%, the professional group is second with 39%, and the labor group third with 31%. Of the total group of boys, 41% answered affirmatively.¹

Table VIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
I S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
	- - -	# # #	* * *	* * *	* * *	32%

In this table all nine-year-age-groups fall below 25%, one ten-year group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, two in the 50-75% class. All eleven-year age-groups fall in

¹See Appendix pp 207-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

the 25-50% category. Two twelve-year age-groups fall in the 25 and 50% class, one in the 50-75%. The only thirteen-year groups falls between 25 and 50%. There seems to be no indication of pattern among the age groups.

In the occupational groups, one Labor group falls below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, three Skilled Labor groups fall between 25 and 50%. One Professional age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. By inspection of the table it appears that a larger proportion of children in the Professional group indicate an understanding of this phase of insurance than in the other two groups. The Labor group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

The combination of percentages on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that 37% of the Professional group, 35% of the Labor groups, 24% of the Skilled Labor group, and 32% of the total group of girls answered affirmatively on this question. Fewer girls than boys expressed an understanding of this phase of insurance.

Table LIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	* * *	- * *	* # #	* # 0	36%

The 25-50% category. Two twelve-year age-groups fall in the 25 and 50% class, one in the 50-75%. The only thirteen-year group falls between 25 and 50%. There seems to be no indication of pattern among the age groups.

In the occupational groups, one labor group falls below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, three Skilled Labor groups fall between 25 and 50%. One Professional age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. By inspection of the table it appears that a larger proportion of children in the Professional group in this phase of insurance than in the other two groups. The Labor group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

The combination of percentages on the basis data sheets shows that 37% of the Professional group, 35% of the Labor group, 24% of the Skilled Labor group, and 32% of the total group of girls answered affirmatively on this question. Fewer girls than boys expressed an understanding of this phase of insurance.

Table IV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF INSURANCE AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN SAMPLES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

2 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
- - -	* * *	- * *	* * *	* * *	36%

In considering the total group of children, there seems no definite correlation between age and understanding of this phase of insurance. The twelve-year group showed the largest number of affirmative responses, the thirteen-year-old group was second, the ten-year group third, the eleven-year-old group fourth, and the nine-year-old group fifth.

Two Labor age-groups fall below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%. One Professional group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. By inspection of the table, it is shown that the Professional and Skilled Labor groups have a somewhat larger proportion of affirmative responses than those of the Labor group. 25-50% class and two in the 50-75% class. One Skilled

The combination of the percentages on the basic data sheets ¹ shows that 28% of the Professional and Skilled Labor groups, 33% of the Labor group, and 36% of the total groups understand this phase of insurance

BANKS second, the Labor group third.

Item 1. The children were asked to indicate whether or not they have a bank account.

shows the Skilled Labor group to have 78%, the Professional group 73%, the Labor group 62% of the children indicating that they have bank accounts. Of the total group

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and percentage of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

In considering the total group of children, there seems no definite correlation between age and understanding of this phase of insurance. The twelve-year group showed the largest number of affirmative responses, the thirteen-year-old group was second, the ten-year group third, the eleven-year-old group fourth, and the nine-year-old group fifth.

Two labor age-groups fall below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. One skilled labor age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%. One professional group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. By inspection of the table, it is shown that the Professional and Skilled Labor groups have a somewhat larger proportion of affirmative responses than those of the Labor Group.

The combination of the percentages on the basic data sheets I shows that 20% of the Professional and Skilled Labor group, 33% of the Labor group, and 36% of the total groups understand this phase of insurance.

TABLE

Item I. The children were asked to indicate whether or not they have a bank account.

Table LV

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
0	*	#	#	#	#	*	/	#	#	/	/	*	/	0	68%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old have bank accounts than in the other age-groups. The ten, eleven and thirteen-year-old groups are similar and are next in numbers of affirmative responses. The nine-year-old group has the fewest children who indicated that they have bank accounts,

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% class and two in the 50-75% class. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, one between 50 and 75%, and three between 75 and 100%. Three of the Professional age-groups fall in the 50-75% classification, one in the 75-100%. Inspection shows the Skilled Labor group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the Professional group to be second, the Labor group third.

Combination of the percentages found on the basic data sheets¹ shows the Skilled Labor group to have 78%, the Professional group 73%, the Labor group 52% of the children indicating that they have bank accounts. Of the total group

¹See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and percent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table IV

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
0 * #	# # #	* #	# #	* #	68%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys twelve years old have bank accounts than in the other age-groups. The ten, eleven and thirteen-year-old groups are similar and are next in numbers of affirmative responses. The nine-year-old group has the fewest children who indicated that they have bank accounts.

In the labor group classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% class and two in the 50-75% class. One skilled labor age-group falls below 25%, one between 50 and 75%, and three between 75 and 100%. Three of the professional age-groups fall in the 50-75% classification, one in the 75-100%. Inspection shows the Skilled Labor group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the Professional group to be second, the Labor group third.

Combination of the percentages found on the basic data sheets shows the Skilled Labor group to have 78%, the Professional group 73%, the Labor group 52% of the children indicating that they have bank accounts. Of the total group

See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and percentage of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

68% answered affirmatively on this question.

Table LVI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * /	# * *	* # #	# # #	* 0 0	50%

This table shows the twelve-year-old age-group to have the largest proportion of children indicating that they possess bank accounts. The eleven-year-old group is second, and the nine-year-old group third, the ten-year-old group fourth, and the thirteen-year-old group fifth.

Among the occupational groups, the Labor groups classification has two age-groups falling below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Two Skilled Labor age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification and two in the 50-75%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in 75-100%. Inspection shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the Skilled Labor group to be second and the Labor group third.

An analysis of the combined percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹ shows the Professional group to have an average of 59%, the Skilled Labor group 49% and the Labor group 43%. Of the total group, 50% indicate that they have

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

60% answered affirmatively on this question.

Table XVI

PROPORTION OF FAMILIES HAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
- * *	# * *	# * *	# * *	# * *	50%

This table shows the twelve-year-old age-group to have the largest proportion of children indicating that they possess bank accounts. The eleven-year-old group is second, and the nine-year-old group third, the ten-year-old group fourth, and the thirteen-year-old group fifth.

Among the occupational groups, the labor groups classification has two age-groups falling below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Two skilled labor age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification and two in the 50-75%. One professional age-group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in 75-100%. Inspection shows the professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the skilled labor group to be second and the labor group third. An analysis of the combined percentages shown on the basic data sheets shows the professional group to have an average of 59%, the skilled labor group 49% and the labor group 43%. Of the total group, 50% indicate that they have

See also Appendix pp 210-14

bank accounts. Fewer girls than boys have bank accounts.

Table LVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * #	# * #	* # #	# / /	* / 0	59%

This table shows one of the nine-year-old age-groups to fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% category, and one in the 50-75% class. One of the ten-year-old groups falls between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. The eleven-year-old group is similar to the ten-year-olds. One twelve-year-old group falls between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. One thirteen-year-old group falls between 25 and 50% and one between 75 and 100%. The twelve-year-old group has the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the ten and eleven-year-old groups are second, the thirteen-year-old group third, and the nine-year-old group fourth.

In the Labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. Two Skilled Labor groups fall in the 25 and 50% category, one in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. Three of the four Professional groups fall in the 50-75% class and one in the 75-100%. Inspection shows the Professional group to be first, the Skilled Labor second, and the Labor group third in respect

the Skilled Labor second, and the Labor group third in respect 75-100%. Inspection shows the Professional group to be first, Professional groups fall in the 50-75% class and one in the 75-100%. Three of the four in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. Two Skilled Labor groups fall in the 25 and 50% category, one below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. In the labor group classification, one age-group falls and the nine-year-old group fourth.

year-old groups are second, the thirteen-year-old group third, out proportion of affirmative responses, the ten and eleven- between 75 and 100%. The twelve-year-old group has the large One thirteen-year-old group falls between 25 and 50% and one group falls between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. Group is similar to the ten-year-olds. One twelve-year-old 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. The eleven-year-old 50-75% class. One of the ten-year-old groups falls between to fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% category, and one in the This table shows one of the nine-year-old age-groups

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
- * #	* * #	* * #	# 1	* 1	59%

IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
Table XVII

bank accounts. Fewer girls than boys have bank accounts.

to numbers of children having bank accounts.

A combination of the percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹ shows the averages for the groups to be 69% for the Professional group, 61% for the Skilled Labor group, and 48% for the Labor group, 59% for the total group of children.

BANKS

Item 2. The children were asked whether or not they deposit money in their own account.

Table LVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS DEPOSITING MONEY IN THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O - *	- * *	* # *	* # #	* / O	46%

This table shows that the twelve-year-old age-group has the highest proportion of children answering that they deposit money in their own accounts. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the eleven-year-old group is third, the ten-year-old group is fourth, and the nine-year-old group is fifth. Thus, there seems a definite trend from the oldest to the youngest groups in respect to this question.

Among the occupational groups, one Labor age-group falls below 25% and the other three between 25 and 50%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

to numbers of children having bank accounts.

A comparison of the percent ages shown on the basis data sheets shows the averages for the groups to be 33% for the professional group, 51% for the skilled labor group, and 44% for the labor group, 39% for the total group of children.

BANKS

Item 8. The children were asked whether or not they deposit money in their own account.

Table XVII

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS DEPOSITING MONEY IN THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN SAMPLES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age	Prof.	Skilled	Labor	Total
9 yr.	10%	11%	12%	11%
10 yr.	12%	13%	14%	13%
11 yr.	15%	16%	17%	16%
12 yr.	18%	19%	20%	19%
13 yr.	22%	23%	24%	23%
14 yr.	25%	26%	27%	26%
15 yr.	28%	29%	30%	29%
16 yr.	32%	33%	34%	33%
17 yr.	35%	36%	37%	36%
18 yr.	38%	39%	40%	39%

This table shows that the twelve-year-old age-group has the highest proportion of children answering that they deposit money in their own accounts. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the eleven-year-old group is third, the ten-year-old group is fourth, and the nine-year-old group is fifth. Thus, there seems a definite trend from the oldest to the youngest groups in respect to this question.

Among the occupational groups, one labor age-group falls below 25 and the other three between 25 and 30. One skilled labor age-group falls below 25, one between 25 and

50%, two between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. Three Professional age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. An inspection of the table indicates that the Skilled Labor group has the highest proportion of affirmative responses on this question, the Professional group second, and the Labor group third.

By a combination of the percentages for each age and occupational group shown on the basic data sheets¹, it was found that 56% of the children in the Skilled Labor group answered affirmatively on this question, 52% of the Professional group, and 28% of the Labor group, 46% of the total group of boys.

Table LIX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS DEPOSITING MONEY IN THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	#	-	0	0	25%

This table again shows the twelve-year-old age-group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses on this question. The ten-year-age-group is second, the eleven-year-group third, the nine-year-group fourth, and the thirteen year group fifth. There seems no indication of a pattern a-

¹See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

50%, two between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. Three Professional age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. An inspection of the table indicates that the Skilled Labor group has the highest proportion of affirmative responses on this question, the Professional group second, and the Labor group third.

By a combination of the percentages for each age and occupational group shown on the basic data sheets, it was found that 56% of the children in the Skilled Labor group answered affirmatively on this question, 52% of the Professional group, and 28% of the Labor group, 46% of the total group of boys.

Table LIX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS DEPOSITING MONEY IN THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 Yr. Group	10 Yr. Group	11 Yr. Group	12 Yr. Group	13 Yr. Group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	25%
- - *	- - *	- - *	- - *	- - *	0.0

This table again shows the twelve-year-old age-group

to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses on this question. The ten-year-age-group is second, the eleven-year-group third, the nine-year-group fourth, and the thirteen-year group fifth. There seems no indication of a pattern a-

See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

mong these groups.

In the Labor group classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Three of the four Professional age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, the other in the 50-75% class. Inspection shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this question, the Skilled Labor group to be second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages for each group shown on the basic data sheets¹, one finds that the average for the Professional group is 38%, for the Skilled Labor group 24%, and for the Labor group 14%. Of the total group of girls, 25% indicate that they deposit money themselves in their own accounts. Fewer girls than boys answered affirmatively.

Table IX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS DEPOSITING MONEY IN THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	#	#	*	/	0	36%

This table shows two of the nine-year-old age-groups to fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One ten-year-old group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. The

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

among these groups.

In the labor group classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two skilled labor age-groups fall below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Three of the four professional age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, the other in the 50-75% class. Inspection shows the professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this question, the skilled labor group to be second, and the labor group third.

By combining the percentages for each group shown on the basic data sheets¹, one finds that the average for the professional group is 38%, for the skilled labor group 24%, and for the labor group 14%. Of the total group of girls, 32% indicate that they deposit money themselves in their own accounts. Fewer girls than boys answered affirmatively.

Table IX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS DEPOSITING MONEY IN THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	
-	-	-	*	*	38%

This table shows two of the nine-year-old age-groups to fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One ten-year-old group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. The

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

eleven-year-old groups are similar to the ten-year-old age-groups. One twelve-year-old group falls in the 25-50% classification, two in the 50-75%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% category, one in the 75-100%. Except for the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a regular progression in numbers of correct responses from the ninth to the twelfth year.

Among the occupational groups, the Labor group classification shows three age-groups falling below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. Three Professional age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. Inspection shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the Skilled Labor group second and the Labor group third.

A combination of the percentages for each group from the basic data sheets¹ shows 45% of the Professional groups, 40% of the Skilled Labor groups, 21% of the Labor groups, and 36% of the total group of children answering affirmatively to this question.

BANKS

Item 3. The children were asked whether or not they draw money from their own account.

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

eleven-year-old groups are similar to the ten-year-old age-groups. One twelve-year-old group falls in the 25-50% classification, two in the 50-75%. One thirteen-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% category, one in the 75-100%. Except for the thirteen-year-old group, there is a regular progression in numbers of correct responses from the ninth to the twelfth year.

Among the occupational groups, the labor group classification shows three age-groups falling below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. One skilled labor age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. Three professional age-groups fall in the 25-50% classification, one in the 50-75%. Inspection shows the professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, the skilled labor group second and the labor group third.

A combination of the percentages for each group from the basic data sheets¹ shows 45% of the professional groups, 40% of the skilled labor groups, 21% of the labor groups, and 35% of the total group of children answering affirmatively to this question.

BANKS

Item 3. The children were asked whether or not they draw money from their own account.

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

Table LXI

PROPORTION OF BOYS WITHDRAWING MONEY
FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - *	* - -	* - *	- * *	- * 0	20%

This table shows one of the nine-year-old age-groups falling below 25%, one in the 25-50% classification. Two ten-year-old groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% class. One eleven-year-old age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. One twelve-year-old age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. One thirteen-year-old group falls below 25%, the other in the 25-50% category. There seems no important difference among these groups.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, two below 25%. Three Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, two in the 25-50% class. One Professional age-group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. By inspection, it appears that the Professional group have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this question. The Skilled Labor groups are second and the Labor groups third.

Analysis of the percentages for these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ shows that 25% of the children in the

¹See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table IXI

PROPORTION OF BOYS WITHDRAWING MONEY
FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	
I 2 P	I 2 P	I 2 P	I 2 P	I 2 P	
0 - *	* - *	* - *	* - *	* - *	20%

This table shows one of the nine-year-old age-groups

falling below 25%, one in the 25-50% classification. Two ten-year-old groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% class. One eleven-year-old age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. One twelve-year-old age-group falls below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. One thirteen-year-old group falls below 25%, the other in the 25-50% category. There seems no important difference among these groups.

In the labor group classification, two age-groups fall

in the 25-50% category, two below 25%. Three Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, two in the 25-50% class. One Professional age-group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. By inspection, it appears that the Professional group have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this question. The Skilled Labor groups are second and the Labor groups third.

Analysis of the percentages for these groups found on

the basic data sheets¹ shows that 25% of the children in the

¹See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Professional groups, 22% in the Skilled Labor groups and 14% in the Labor groups indicate that they withdrew money from their own accounts. Of the total group of boys, 20% answered affirmatively.

Table LXII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS WITHDRAWING MONEY
FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	8%

This table shows very few girls indicating that they withdrew money from their own accounts. Only one nine-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% category, all other age groups fall below 25%.

All Labor and Skilled Labor age-groups reporting on this question fall below 25%. One Professional age-group falls between 25 and 50%, all others below 25%. Thus inspection of the table indicates that the Professional groups show the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups appear similar.

An analysis of the figures shown in the basic data sheets¹ for these groups shows that 14% of the Professional groups, 6% of the Labor groups and 5% of the Skilled Labor groups answered affirmatively. Only 8% of the total group of

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

Professional Groups, 22% in the Skilled Labor Groups and 14% in the Labor Groups indicate that they withdrew money from their own accounts. Of the total group of boys, 20% answered affirmatively.

Table IXII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS WITHDRAWING MONEY
FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
- - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 0 0	2%

This table shows very few girls indicating that they withdrew money from their own accounts. Only one nine-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% category, all other age-groups fall below 25%.

All Labor and Skilled Labor age-groups reporting on this question fall below 25%. One Professional age-group falls between 25 and 50%, all others below 25%. Thus inspection of the table indicates that the Professional groups show the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups appear similar.

An analysis of the figures shown in the basic data sheets¹ for these groups shows that 14% of the Professional groups, 6% of the Labor Groups and 5% of the Skilled Labor groups answered affirmatively. Only 6% of the total group of

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

girls answered that they do draw money from their banks accounts. Fewer girls than boys indicate a familiarity with this experience.

Table LXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS WITHDRAWING MONEY
FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	0	14%

This table shows one nine, one ten, and one thirteen-year-old age-group falling in the 25-50% category. All others fall below 25%. There seems little variation between the age-groups in respect to this question.

In the Labor group classification, one age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, the other four below 25%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, four below 25%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25 to 50% classification, the rest below 25%. Thus inspection of the table shows the occupational groups to be similar.

An analysis of the figures shown on the basic data sheets¹ for these groups, however, shows some variation among the groups. The Professional group is first with an average of 19%, the Skilled Labor group second with 14%, and the Labor groups third with 10%. Of the total group of children 14%, indicate that they withdraw money from their own accounts.

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

girls answered that they do draw money from their banks accounts. Fewer girls than boys indicate a familiarity with this experience.

Table LXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS WITHDRAWING MONEY FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	14%
- - *	- - *	- - *	- - *	- - *	

This table shows one nine, one ten, and one thirteen-

year-old age-group falling in the 25-50% category. All others fall below 25%. There seems little variation between the age-groups in respect to this question.

In the labor group classification, one age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, the other four below 25%. One skilled labor age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, four below 25%. One professional age-group falls in the 25 to 50% class, the rest below 25%. Thus inspection of the table shows the occupational groups to be similar.

An analysis of the figures shown on the basic data sheets for these groups, however, shows some variation among the groups. The professional group is first with an average of 19%, the skilled labor group second with 14%, and the labor group third with 10%. Of the total group of children 14% indicate that they withdraw money from their own accounts.

BANKS

Item 4. In this question the children were asked whether they ever belonged to a Christmas or Vacation Club.

Table LXIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING HAD MEMBERSHIP
IN A CHRISTMAS OR VACATION CLUB AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	* - -	- - -	- * #	- - 0	18%

This table shows the twelve-year-old age-group to have the largest proportion of children answering affirmatively to this question. The ten-year-old age-group is second. The nine, eleven, and thirteen-year-old age-groups are similar.

Among the occupational groups, three Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, Four Skilled Labor age-groups fall under 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Three Professional age-groups are below 25%, one between 50-75% classification. Inspection of the table show the Professional group to have the largest number of boys belonging to Christmas or Vacation Clubs. The Skilled Labor and Labor groups are approximately the same.

By combining the percentages for these groups on basic data sheets¹, one finds that the proportion of boys answering affirmatively for the Professional groups is 23%, for the

¹See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

BANKS

Item 4. In this question the children were asked whether they ever belonged to a Christmas or Vacation Club.

Table LXIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING HAD MEMBERSHIP
IN A CHRISTMAS OR VACATION CLUB AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
15 P	15 P	15 P	15 P	15 P	10%
0 - -	* - -	- - -	- * -	- - -	10%

This table shows the twelve-year-old age-group to have the largest proportion of children answering affirmatively to this question. The ten-year-old age-group is second. The nine, eleven, and thirteen-year-old age-groups are similar. Among the occupational groups, three labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, Four Skilled Labor age-groups fall under 25%, one between 25 and 50%, Three Professional age-groups are below 25%, one between 50-75% classification. Inspection of the table show the Professional group to have the largest number of boys belonging to Christmas or Vacation Clubs. The Skilled Labor and Labor groups are approximately the same.

By combining the percentages for these groups on basic data sheets¹, one finds that the proportion of boys answering affirmatively for the Professional groups is 23%, for the

¹See Appendix pp 210-14 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group, classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Skilled Labor groups 17%, for the Labor groups 15%, and for the total group 18%.

Table LXV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING HAD MEMBERSHIP
IN CHRISTMAS OR VACATION CLUBS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	* - -	* - *	* 0 0	18%

Although the number of affirmative responses for the girls is small, this table shows a definite progression through the age-groups from the nine-year-age-group through the thirteen-year age-groups in this respect. All nine and ten-year-old age-groups fall below 25%. Two eleven-year-old age-groups are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One twelve-year-old age-group is below 25%, two in the 25-50% classification. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 25 and 50%.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. All Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%. Three of the Professional age-groups are below 25%, one in the 25-50% category. Inspection shows the Labor groups to have the largest proportion of girls answering affirmatively.. The Professional groups are second, and the Skilled Labor groups are third.

An analysis of the percentages found on the basic data

Skilled Labor Groups IV, for the Labor Groups I, II, and for the total group I.

Table IX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING HAD MEMBERSHIP
IN CHRISTMAS OR VACATION CLUBS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
I & P	I & P	I & P	I & P	I & P	
-	-	-	-	-	100

Although the number of affirmative responses for the

girls is small, this table shows a definite progression through the age-groups from the nine-year-age-group through the thirteen-year age-groups in this respect. All nine and ten-year-old age-groups fall below 25%. Two eleven-year-old age-groups are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. One twelve-year-old age-group is below 25%, two in the 25-50% classification. The only thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 25 and 50%.

In the labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. All Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%. Three of the Professional age-groups are below 25%, one in the 25-50% category. Inspection shows the labor groups to have the largest proportion of girls answering affirmatively. The Professional groups are second, and the Skilled Labor groups are third.

An analysis of the percentages found on the basic data

sheets¹, shows the Labor groups to have 23%, the Professional groups 19%, and the Skilled Labor groups 14% of the children indicating that they have belonged to Christmas or Vacation Clubs. Only 18% of the total group of girls answered affirmatively. This percentage for the girls is the same as the total percentage for the boys on this question.

Table LXVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING HAD MEMBERSHIP
IN CHRISTMAS OR VACATION CLUBS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	* - -	* - -	- - *	- - 0	18%

This table shows one ten, one eleven, one twelve, and one thirteen-year-old age-group in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. There seems no great difference among the age-groups.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. All Skilled Labor age-groups are below 25%. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows no appreciable difference between these groups.

Actual percentages for the occupational groups, computed from the figures for each group on the basic data sheets¹, are 21% for the Professional groups, 19% for the

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

sheet¹, shows the Labor groups to have 23%, the Professional groups 18%, and the Skilled Labor groups 14% of the children indicating that they have belonged to Christmas or Vacation Clubs. Only 18% of the total group of girls answered affirmatively. This percentage for the girls is the same as the total percentage for the boys on this question.

Table LXVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING HAD MEMBERSHIP
IN CHRISTMAS OR VACATION CLUBS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
- - -	* - -	* - -	- - -	- - -	18%

This table shows one ten, one eleven, one twelve, and one thirteen-year-old age-group in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. There seems no great difference among the age-groups.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. All Skilled Labor age-groups are below 25%. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows no appreciable difference between these groups.

Actual percentages for the occupational groups, computed from the figures for each group on the basis data sheet¹, are 21% for the Professional groups, 18% for the

¹See also Appendix pp 210-14

Labor groups, 16% for the Skilled Labor groups, 18% for the total group of children.

POST OFFICE

Item 1. The children were asked what kind of a stamp they would put on a letter going to New York.

Table LXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A LETTER TO NEW YORK AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- # #	/ # /	* # /	# / #	* # 0	64%

There seems no indication of a definite pattern among these age-groups. The ten-year-old age-group has the highest proportion of correct responses among the boys. The twelve-year-old group is second, followed by the nine and eleven-year-old groups which are similar in numbers of correct responses. The thirteen-year-old group is last.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100% class, one below 25%. Four of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, one in the 75-100% class. Two of the Professional groups fall between 50 and 75% and two between 75 and 100%. By inspection, it appears that the Professional group has the largest proportion of children responding correctly. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Labor groups, 18% for the Skilled Labor groups, 18% for the total group of children.

POST OFFICE

Item 1. The children were asked what kind of a stamp they would put on a letter going to New York.

Table LXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A LETTER TO NEW YORK AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
- #	- #	- #	- #	- #	64%

There seems no indication of a definite pattern among these age-groups. The ten-year-old age-group has the highest proportion of correct responses among the boys. The twelve-year-old group is second, followed by the nine and eleven-year-old groups which are similar in numbers of correct responses. The thirteen-year-old group is last.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100% class, one below 25%. Four of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, one in the 75-100% class. Two of the Professional groups fall between 50 and 75% and two between 75 and 100%. By inspection, it appears that the Professional group has the largest proportion of children responding correctly. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Computed averages from the figures in the basic data sheets¹ place the Professional group at 74%, the Skilled Labor group 72%, and the Labor group at 57%. Of the total group of boys, 64% indicated that they knew the correct stamp to place on a letter going to New York.

Table LXVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A LETTER TO NEW YORK AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* / /	/ # /	# # /	# / *	* 0 0	68%

In this table one nine-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 75-100% class. One group of ten-year-olds falls in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. Two eleven-year-old groups are in the 50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. One twelve-year-old age-group falls between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. The only thirteen-year age-group falls between 25 and 50%. There seems no pattern among these groups with respect to age.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall between 50 and 75%, two between 75 and 100%. One Professional age-group falls between 25 and 50%, the other three between 75 and 100%.

Computed averages from the figures in the basic data sheets place the Professional group at 74%, the Skilled Labor group 72%, and the Labor group at 57%. Of the total group of boys, 64% indicated that they knew the correct stamp to place on a letter going to New York.

Table IXVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A LETTER TO NEW YORK AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
	* / /	* / /	* / /	* / /	* / /	68%

In this table one nine-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75% class, and one group of ten-year-olds falls in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. Two eleven-year-old groups are in the 50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. One twelve-year-old age-group falls between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. The only thirteen-year age-group falls between 25 and 50%. There seems no pattern among these groups with respect to age.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall between 50 and 75%, two between 75 and 100%. One Professional age-group falls between 25 and 50%, the other three between 75 and 100%.

Inspection of the table shows the Skilled Labor group to have the largest proportion of correct responses among the girls, with the Professional group second and the Labor group third.

Computed averages from the basic data sheets¹ show the Skilled Labor group to have 78% of the girls responding correctly, the Professional group 70%, the Labor group 53%, the total group of girls 68%. More girls than boys answered correctly.

Table LXIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A LETTER TO NEW YORK AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct Responses)

9 yr. group		10 yr. group		11 yr. group		12 yr. group		13 yr. group		% of total group
L	S P	L	S P	L	S P	L	S P	L	S P	
*	/	#	/	#	/	#	/	*	#	0

67%

This table shows that a greater proportion of children ten years old responded correctly to this question than in the other age-groups. The eleven-year-old group was second, the nine and twelve-year-old groups next, and the thirteen-year age-groups were fifth.

In considering the occupational groups, two of the age-groups in the Labor classification fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% class, two in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

Inspection of the table shows the Skilled Labor group to have the largest proportion of correct responses among the girls, with the Professional group second and the Labor group third. Computed averages from the basic data sheets show the Skilled Labor group to have 78% of the girls responding correctly, the Professional group 70%, the Labor group 63%, the total group of girls 68%. More girls than boys answered correctly.

Table XIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A LETTER TO NEW YORK AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P 12 P	12 P 12 P	12 P 12 P	12 P 12 P	12 P 12 P	67%
* 1 # 1 #	* 1 # 1 #	* 1 # 1 #	* 1 # 1 #	* 1 # 1 #	

This table shows that a greater proportion of children ten years old responded correctly to this question than in the other age-groups. The eleven-year-old group was second, the nine and twelve-year-old groups next, and the thirteen-year age-groups were fifth.

In considering the occupational groups, two of the age-groups in the Labor classification fell in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% class, two in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls

See also Appendix pp 215-19

between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. Inspection shows the Skilled Labor group to have the greatest proportion of children giving correct responses to this question, the Professional group to be second and the Labor group third.

Computation of the percentages found on the basic data sheets¹ of these groups shows the average for the Skilled Labor group to be 75%, for the Professional group to be 72%, and for the Labor group 55%. Of the total group of children, 67% answered this question correctly.

POST OFFICE

Item 2. The children were asked what kind of a stamp they would put on a post card.

Table LXX

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF MAILING A POST CARD AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 # #	/ * /	* # #	- / #	/ / 0	66%

In this table the thirteen-year-old age-group shows the greatest proportion of children giving correct responses to this question. The ten-year-old group is second, the nine-year-old group is third, the twelve-year-old group fourth, and the eleven-year-old group fifth. There seems no indication of a definite pattern among the age-groups.

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. Inspection shows the Skilled Labor group to have the greatest proportion of children giving correct responses to this question, the Professional group to be second and the Labor group third.

Computation of the percentages found on the basic data

sheets¹ of these groups shows the average for the Skilled Labor group to be 75%, for the Professional group to be 72%, and for the Labor group 58%. Of the total group of children, 67% answered this question correctly.

POST OFFICE

Item 2. The children were asked what kind of a stamp they would put on a post card.

Table LXX

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A POST CARD AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (in terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	1 2 7	68%
0 # #	1 * 7	* # #	- 1 #	1 1 0	

In this table the thirteen-year-old age-group shows the greatest proportion of children giving correct responses to this question. The ten-year-old group is second, the nine-year-old group is third, the twelve-year-old group fourth, and the eleven-year-old group fifth. There seems no indication of a definite pattern among the age-groups.

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and two between 75 and 100%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. Three of the Professional age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, one in the 75-100%. Professional and Skilled Labor classifications appear about equal in number of correct responses and slightly larger than the Labor group.

A combination of the percentages found on the basic data sheets¹ for each of the groups shows that the average for the Professional and Skilled Labor groups is 69%, for the Labor group 62%, and for the total group of boys 66%.

Table LXXI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF MAILING A POST CARD AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of Total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# # /	# / /	# # /	# / /	/ 0 0	68%

This table shows the twelve and ten-year-old age-groups to be similar and to have the greatest number of girls giving correct responses to this question. The eleven and nine-year-old age-groups are also similar and are second. The thirteen-

¹See Appendix pp 215-19 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

In the labor classification, one age-group falls below 25, the others 25 and 50, and two between 75 and 100. One skilled labor age-group falls between 25 and 50, two between 50 and 75, and two between 75 and 100. Three of the professional age-groups are in the 25-50 classification, one in the 55-75, professional and skilled labor classification appear about equal in number of correct responses and slightly larger than the labor group.

A comparison of the responses as shown on the basic data sheet for each of the groups shows that the average for the professional and skilled labor group is 62, for the labor group 52, and for the total group of boys 58.

TABLE 1
PROPORTION OF CORRECT RESPONSES BY NUMBER OF YEARS OF AGE AND BY TYPE OF OCCUPATION AT TIME OF SURVEY
(in terms of correct responses)

Age Group	Occupational Group	Correct Responses	% of Total
9 yr.	Group	1	1.0
10 yr.	Group	2	2.0
11 yr.	Group	3	3.0
12 yr.	Group	4	4.0
13 yr.	Group	5	5.0
14 yr.	Group	6	6.0
15 yr.	Group	7	7.0
16 yr.	Group	8	8.0
17 yr.	Group	9	9.0
18 yr.	Group	10	10.0
19 yr.	Group	11	11.0
20 yr.	Group	12	12.0
21 yr.	Group	13	13.0
22 yr.	Group	14	14.0
23 yr.	Group	15	15.0
24 yr.	Group	16	16.0
25 yr.	Group	17	17.0
26 yr.	Group	18	18.0
27 yr.	Group	19	19.0
28 yr.	Group	20	20.0
29 yr.	Group	21	21.0
30 yr.	Group	22	22.0
31 yr.	Group	23	23.0
32 yr.	Group	24	24.0
33 yr.	Group	25	25.0
34 yr.	Group	26	26.0
35 yr.	Group	27	27.0
36 yr.	Group	28	28.0
37 yr.	Group	29	29.0
38 yr.	Group	30	30.0
39 yr.	Group	31	31.0
40 yr.	Group	32	32.0
41 yr.	Group	33	33.0
42 yr.	Group	34	34.0
43 yr.	Group	35	35.0
44 yr.	Group	36	36.0
45 yr.	Group	37	37.0
46 yr.	Group	38	38.0
47 yr.	Group	39	39.0
48 yr.	Group	40	40.0
49 yr.	Group	41	41.0
50 yr.	Group	42	42.0
51 yr.	Group	43	43.0
52 yr.	Group	44	44.0
53 yr.	Group	45	45.0
54 yr.	Group	46	46.0
55 yr.	Group	47	47.0
56 yr.	Group	48	48.0
57 yr.	Group	49	49.0
58 yr.	Group	50	50.0
59 yr.	Group	51	51.0
60 yr.	Group	52	52.0
61 yr.	Group	53	53.0
62 yr.	Group	54	54.0
63 yr.	Group	55	55.0
64 yr.	Group	56	56.0
65 yr.	Group	57	57.0
66 yr.	Group	58	58.0
67 yr.	Group	59	59.0
68 yr.	Group	60	60.0
69 yr.	Group	61	61.0
70 yr.	Group	62	62.0
71 yr.	Group	63	63.0
72 yr.	Group	64	64.0
73 yr.	Group	65	65.0
74 yr.	Group	66	66.0
75 yr.	Group	67	67.0
76 yr.	Group	68	68.0
77 yr.	Group	69	69.0
78 yr.	Group	70	70.0
79 yr.	Group	71	71.0
80 yr.	Group	72	72.0
81 yr.	Group	73	73.0
82 yr.	Group	74	74.0
83 yr.	Group	75	75.0
84 yr.	Group	76	76.0
85 yr.	Group	77	77.0
86 yr.	Group	78	78.0
87 yr.	Group	79	79.0
88 yr.	Group	80	80.0
89 yr.	Group	81	81.0
90 yr.	Group	82	82.0
91 yr.	Group	83	83.0
92 yr.	Group	84	84.0
93 yr.	Group	85	85.0
94 yr.	Group	86	86.0
95 yr.	Group	87	87.0
96 yr.	Group	88	88.0
97 yr.	Group	89	89.0
98 yr.	Group	90	90.0
99 yr.	Group	91	91.0
100 yr.	Group	92	92.0

This table shows the twelve and ten-year-old age-groups to be similar and to have the greatest number of girls giving correct responses to this question. The eleven and nine-year-old age-groups are also similar and are second. The thirteen-

has been classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

year group shows the smallest proportion of correct responses.

In the Labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three between 50 and 75%. Two of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. All four Professional age-groups are in the 75-100% class. Inspection shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of correct responses to this question, the Skilled Labor group to be second, and the Labor group to be third.

An analysis of the percentages for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ shows the proportion of the Professional group answering correctly to be 81%, for the Skilled Labor group 74%, and for the Labor group 49%. Of the total group of girls, 68% answered this question correctly. More girls than boys answered this question correctly.

Table LXXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF MAILING A POSTCARD AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct Responses)

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
#	#	#	✓	#	✓	#	#	✓	*	✓	#	#	✓	0	67%

This table shows all nine-year age-groups to be in the 50-75% classification. One ten-year group is in the 50-75% class, two in the 75-100%. Two eleven-year groups are in the

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

year group shows the smallest proportion of correct responses. In the labor group classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three between 50 and 75%. Two of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. All four Professional age-groups are in the 75-100% class. Inspection shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of correct responses to this question, the Skilled Labor group to be second, and the Labor group to be third. An analysis of the percentages for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets shows the proportion of the Professional group answering correctly to be 81%, for the Skilled Labor group 74%, and for the Labor group 49%. Of the total group of girls, 68% answered this question correctly. More girls than boys answered this question correctly.

Table LXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A POSTCARD AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
15 P	15 P	15 P	15 P	15 P	67%
##	##	##	##	##	

This table shows all nine-year age-groups to be in the 50-75% classification. One ten-year group is in the 50-75% class, two in the 75-100%. Two eleven-year groups are in the

50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. One twelve-year age-group falls between 25-50%, one between 50-75%, and one between 75-100%. One thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 50-75%, one between 75-100%. Thus, the thirteen-year-old group has the largest number of correct responses, the ten-year-old group is second, the eleven-year-old group third, the nine-year-old group fourth, and the twelve-year-old group fifth.

In the Labor group classification one age-group is in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, two in the 75-100%. Two Professional age-groups are in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. Inspection shows the proportion of children giving correct responses to be slightly greater in the Professional group than in the Skilled Labor group. The Labor group has the smallest proportion.

Analysis of the figures given for these groups on the basic data sheets¹ shows the proportion of correct responses for the Professional group to be 75%, for the Skilled Labor group 72%, for the Labor group 56%. Of the total group of children, 67% answered this question correctly.

POST OFFICE

Item 3. The children were asked how much it costs to send an air mail letter to San Francisco.

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

50-75% class, one in the 75-100%. One twelve-year age-group falls between 25-50%, one between 50-75%, and one between 75-100%. One thirteen-year-old age-group falls between 50-75%, one between 75-100%. Thus, the thirteen-year-old group has the largest number of correct responses, the ten-year-old group is second, the eleven-year-old group third, the nine-year-old group fourth, and the twelve-year-old group fifth. In the Labor group classification one age-group is in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 50-75% classification, two in the 75-100%. Two Professional age-groups are in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. Inspection shows the proportion of children giving correct responses to be slightly greater in the Professional group than in the Skilled Labor group. The Labor group has the smallest proportion.

Analysis of the figures given for these groups on the basic data sheet shows the proportion of correct responses for the Professional group to be 75%, for the Skilled Labor group 75%, for the Labor group 50%. Of the total group of children, 67% answered this question correctly.

POST OFFICE

Item 3. The children were asked how much it costs to send an air mail letter to San Francisco.

See also Appendix pp 213-19

Table LXXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF MAILING AN AIRMAIL LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	- - -	- - *	- * -	* * 0	20%

This table shows a definite relationship between age and understanding of the question. The thirteen-year-old age-groups show the largest proportion of correct responses, the twelve and eleven-year groups are next, and the ten and nine-year age-groups are lowest in numbers of correct responses.

In the Labor group classification, three age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25-50%. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Inspection shows the children of the Skilled Labor classification to lead in proportion of correct responses. The Professional and Labor groups are similar in the table.

By combining percentages shown on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, the proportion of correct responses for the Skilled Labor group

¹See Appendix pp 215-19 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table LXXIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF MAILING AN AIRMAIL LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
0 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	* * *	20%

This table shows a definite relationship between age

and understanding of the question. The thirteen-year-old age-groups show the largest proportion of correct responses, the twelve and eleven-year groups are next, and the ten- and nine-year age-groups are lowest in numbers of correct responses.

In the labor group classification, three age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25-50%. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Inspection shows the children of the Skilled Labor classification to lead in proportion of correct responses. The Professional and Labor groups are similar in the table. By combining percentages shown on the basic data

sheets for each of these age and occupational groups, the proportion of correct responses for the Skilled Labor group

See Appendix pp 215-19 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

was found to be 23%, for the Professional group 21%, and for the Labor group 16%, and for the total group 20%.

Table LXXIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF MAILING AN AIRMAIL LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - -	- - *	- - -	- - *	- 0 0	18%

In this table the nine, ten, and twelve-year-old age-groups appear to be similar, the eleven and thirteen-year groups are similar, and show a smaller proportion of correct responses than the former group. There seems no indication of a definite pattern among the age-groups with respect to this question.

Among the occupational groups, four age-groups in the Labor group classification fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. All four of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%. Two of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, two in the 25-50% category. By inspection, the proportion of correct responses is highest among children of the Professional group, next among children of the Labor group, and smallest in the Skilled Labor group.

By combining figures shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheets¹, the computed percentages for the Professional group was found to be 23%, for the Skilled Labor

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

was found to be 23%, for the Professional Group 21%, and for the Labor Group 18%, and for the total group 20%.

Table LXIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING AN AIRMAIL LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	10%
* - -	* - -	- - -	- - -	- 0 0	

In this table the nine, ten, and twelve-year-old age-groups appear to be similar, the eleven and thirteen-year groups are similar, and show a smaller proportion of correct responses than the former group. There seems no indication of a definite pattern among the age-groups with respect to this question.

Among the occupational groups, four age-groups in the Labor group classification fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. All four of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%. Two of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, two in the 25-50% category. By inspection, the proportion of correct responses is highest among children of the Professional group, next among children of the Labor group, and smallest in the Skilled Labor group.

By combining figures shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheet, the computed percentages for the Professional group was found to be 23%, for the Skilled Labor

group 18%, and for the Labor group 16%. Only 18% of the total group of girls answered the question correctly.

Table LXXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE
COST OF MAILING AN AIRMAIL LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE
LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	0	19%

This table shows the greater proportion of correct responses among the nine, eleven, and thirteen-year-old age-groups which appear similar. The ten and twelve-year age-groups show fewer correct responses, all groups falling below 25%. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in respect to this question.

Among the occupational groups, four Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Four of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Inspection of the table shows no appreciable difference among these groups.

The percentage of correct responses for the Professional group is 22%, for the Skilled Labor 21%, and for the Labor group 16%, and for the total group 19%. These figures are computed from percentages for each age and occupational group found in the basic data sheets.¹

1See also Appendix pp 215-19

Group 18, and for the Labor group 16. Only 18 of the total group of firms answered the question correctly.

Table LXXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING AN AIRMAIL LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

	9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
	* - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- * 0	18

This table shows the greater proportion of correct responses among the nine, eleven, and thirteen-year-old age-groups which appear similar. The ten and twelve-year age-groups show fewer correct responses, all groups falling below 25%. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in respect to this question.

Among the occupational groups, four Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Four of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Three Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. In addition age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Inspection of the table shows no appreciable difference among these groups.

The percentage of correct responses for the Professional group is 25%, for the Skilled Labor 21%, and for the Labor group 16, and for the total group 18. These figures are computed from percentages for each age and occupational group found in the basic data sheets.

See also Appendix on 215-12

POST OFFICE

Item 4. The children were asked the cost of sending a letter by special delivery.

Table LXXVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 0	13%

In this table only one nine-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups fall below 25%. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding of this question.

In the Labor and Skilled Labor group classifications, all age-groups fall below 25%. One age-group in the Professional classification falls between 25 and 50%. All others in the Professional group classification fall below 25%. Inspection of the table shows little variation among the occupational groups.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each age and occupational group shown on the basic

See Appendix pp 215 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Item 4. The children were asked the cost of sending a letter by special delivery.

Table LXVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	134
0 - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

In this table only one nine-year-old age-group falls in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups fall below 25%. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding of this question.

In the Labor and Skilled Labor group classification, all age-groups fall below 25%. One age-group in the Professional classification falls between 25 and 50%. All others in the Professional group classification fall below 25%. Inspection of the table shows little variation among the occupational groups.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each age and occupational group shown on the basic

data sheets¹, the proportion of correct responses among boys of the Skilled Labor group was found to be 15%, for the Professional group 14%, and for the Labor group 10%. Only 13% of the total group of boys answered this question correctly.

TableLXXVII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 0 0	6%

This table shows a very small proportion of correct responses to this question among the girls. Only one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. Thus, there seems no relation between age and understanding of this question.

In both Labor and Skilled Labor classifications, all age-groups fall below 25%. Two Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Thus, the variation among the occupational groups seems slight.

By combining the percentages for these groups

¹See Appendix pp215 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

data sheets, the proportion of correct responses among boys of the Skilled Labor Group was found to be 13%, for the Professional Group 14%, and for the Labor Group 10%. Only 13% of the total group of boys answered this question correctly.

Table XXVII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF WAITING A SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 3 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	84
- - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 0 0	84

This table shows a very small proportion of correct responses to this question among the girls. Only one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. Thus, there seems no relation between age and understanding of this question. In both Labor and Skilled Labor classifications, all age-groups fall below 25%. Two Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25-50%. Thus, the variation among the occupational groups seems slight. By combining the percentages for these groups

1 See Appendix pp 215 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

shown on the basic data sheets¹, the proportion of correct responses for the Professional group was found to be 11%, for the Skilled Labor group 9%, and for the Labor group 0%.

Only 6% of the total group of girls answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys indicated a knowledge of this question

Table LXXVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAILING A SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 0	10%

This table shows a very small proportion of correct responses to this question among the children. Only one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fall below 25%. Thus, there seems no relation between age and understanding of this question.

In both Labor and Skilled Labor classifications, all age-groups fall below 25%. Thus, the variation among the occupational groups seems slight.

Percentages, computed from the responses shown on the basic data sheets², are 13% for the Professional group, 12% for the Skilled Labor group, 5% for the Labor group.

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19
²See also Appendix pp 215-19

shown on the basic data sheets, the proportion of correct responses for the Professional group was found to be 11, for the Skilled Labor group 6, and for the Labor group 0. Only 6 of the total group of girls answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys indicated a knowledge of this question.

Table LXXVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF MAKING A SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

Age Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	10%
11 P	11 P	11 P	11 P	11 P	10%
10 P	10 P	10 P	10 P	10 P	10%
9 P	9 P	9 P	9 P	9 P	10%
8 P	8 P	8 P	8 P	8 P	10%
7 P	7 P	7 P	7 P	7 P	10%
6 P	6 P	6 P	6 P	6 P	10%
5 P	5 P	5 P	5 P	5 P	10%
4 P	4 P	4 P	4 P	4 P	10%
3 P	3 P	3 P	3 P	3 P	10%
2 P	2 P	2 P	2 P	2 P	10%
1 P	1 P	1 P	1 P	1 P	10%
0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	0 P	10%

This table shows a very small proportion of correct responses to this question among the children. Only one nine-year-old age-group is in the 25-50% classification. All other age-groups fell below 25%. Thus, there seems no relation between age and understanding of this question. In both Labor and Skilled Labor classifications, all age-groups fell below 25%. Thus, the variation among the occupational groups seems slight. Percentages, computed from the responses shown on the basic data sheets, are 12% for the Professional group, 12% for the Skilled Labor group, 6% for the Labor group.

Only 10% of the total group of children answered this question correctly.

POST OFFICE

Item 5. In this question the children were asked whether or not they had ever bought a money order.

Table LXXIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED MONEY ORDERS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	* - -	- -*	- - *	# # 0	28%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys thirteen years old have purchased money orders than in the other age groups. The ten, eleven, and twelve year-old groups were similar. The smallest proportion of affirmative responses occurred in the nine-year-old group.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, one falls in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. Four Skilled Labor groups fall below 25%, one between 50-75%. Two age-groups in the Professional group classification fall below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Inspection shows the greatest proportion of affirmative responses among the Labor group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining figures for each group shown on the

Only 10% of the total group of children answered this question correctly.

POST OFFICE

Item 5. In this question the children were asked whether or not they had ever bought a money order.

Table LXXIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED MONEY ORDERS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	0 - -	0 - -	0 - -	0 - -	25%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys thirteen years old have purchased money orders than in the other age groups. The ten, eleven, and twelve year-old groups were similar. The smallest proportion of affirmative responses occurred in the nine-year-old group.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, one falls in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. Four Skilled Labor groups fall below 25%, one between 50-75%. Two age-groups in the Professional group classification fall below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Inspection shows the greatest proportion of affirmative responses among the Labor group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining figures for each group shown on the

basic data sheets¹, the proportion of affirmative responses for the Labor group was 36%, 26% for the Skilled Labor group, and 23% for the Professional group. Of the total group of boys, 28% indicate that they have bought money orders.

Table LXXX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED MONEY ORDERS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- * -	* * -	- * -	/ 0 0	24%

This table shows that a greater proportion of girls thirteen years old answered affirmatively on this question than in any other age-group. The eleven-year-old group is second, the ten and twelve-year groups are third, and the nine-year-old group fourth.

In the Labor group classification, three age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and one between 75 and 100%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. All four Professional age-groups are below 25%. By inspection, the greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among children of the Labor classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the

¹See Appendix pp 215-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

basic data sheets, the proportion of affirmative responses for the labor group was 36%, 26% for the Skilled Labor group, and 23% for the Professional group. Of the total group of boys, 26% indicate that they have bought money orders.

Table IX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED MONEY ORDERS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100	24%

This table shows that a greater proportion of girls thirteen years old answered affirmatively on this question than in any other age-group. The eleven-year-old group is second, the ten and twelve-year groups are third, and the nine-year-old group fourth.

In the labor group classification, three age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and one between 75 and 100%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. All four Professional age-groups are below 25%. By inspection, the greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among children of the labor classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the

See Appendix pp 215-216 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Professional group third. By combining the percentages for these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, the proportion of correct responses for the Labor group is found to be 32%, for the Skilled Labor group 27%, and for the Professional group 10%. Of the total group of girls, 24% answered affirmatively, a slightly smaller proportion than among the boys.

Table LXXXI

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED MONEY ORDERS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - *	- * -	/ # 0	26%

This table shows a definite relationship between age and experience. The greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among the thirteen-year-old children. The twelve and eleven-year-old groups are second, and the ten and nine-year-old group third.

In the Labor group classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 75 and 100%. Three Skilled Labor groups are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. Three Professional age-groups are below 25%, one in the 25-50% classification. By inspection, the Labor group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative

¹See also Appendix pp 215-19

Professional group third. By combining the percentages for these groups shown on the basic data sheets, the proportion of correct responses for the Labor group is found to be 32%, for the Skilled Labor group 27%, and for the Professional group 10%. Of the total group of girls, 24% answered affirmatively, a slightly smaller proportion than among the boys.

Table LXXXI

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED MONEY ORDERS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

2 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24%

This table shows a definite relationship between age and experience. The greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among the thirteen-year-old children. The twelve and eleven-year-old groups are second, and the ten and nine-year-old group third.

In the Labor group classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, one in the 75-100% classification. By inspection, the Labor group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative responses.

Labor groups are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%. Three Professional age-groups are below 25%, one in the 25-50% classification. By inspection, the Labor group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative responses.

responses, the Skilled Labor group is second, and the Professional group third.

The combination of the percentages shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheets¹ shows that the proportion of the Labor group is 34%, for the Skilled Labor group 27%, for the Professional group 16%, for the total group 26%.

TRAVEL

Item 1. In this question the children were asked whether or not they buy their own bus and train tickets.

Table LXXXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS PURCHASING THEIR OWN BUS OR TRAIN
TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 # *	# * #	# / #	# # /	* / 0	62%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys among twelve and eleven-year-old age-groups buy their own bus and train tickets than in the other age-groups. The thirteen-year-old group is second, the ten-year-old group third, and the nine-year-old group is fourth.

In the Labor group classification, one age-group is in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75% class. One Skilled Labor age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. One Professional

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

responses, the skilled labor group is second and the Professional group third.

The combination of the percentages shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheets shows that the proportion of the labor group is 34%, for the skilled labor group 27%, for the professional group 18%, for the total group 26%.

TRAVEL

Item 1. In this question the children were asked whether or not they buy their own bus and train tickets.

Table LXXXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS PURCHASING THEIR OWN BUS OR TRAIN TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	
0 # *	# *	# *	# *	# *	26%

This table shows that a greater proportion of boys among twelve and eleven-year-old age-groups buy their own bus and train tickets than in the other age-groups. The thirteen-year-old group is second, the ten-year-old group third, and the nine-year-old group is fourth.

In the labor group classification, one age-group is in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75% class. One skilled labor age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. One professional

age-group falls in the 25-50% classification, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. By inspection, the Skilled Labor group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative responses. The Professional group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the percentages of responses for each of these groups shows the proportion for the Skilled Labor group to be 72%, for the Professional group 57%, and for the Labor group 54%. Of the total group of boys, 62% answered this question affirmatively¹.

Table LXXXIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS PURCHASING THEIR OWN BUS OR TRAIN
TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * *	/ * #	* # *	# / #	/ 0 0	52%

In this table there seems to be a definite relationship between age and experience. The greatest proportion of affirmative responses is among the thirteen-year-olds. The twelve-year-old group is second, the ten-year-old group third, the eleven-year-old group fourth, and the nine-year-old group fifth.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups are in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%, and two in

¹See Appendix pp220 for number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

age-group falls in the 25-50% classification, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. By inspection, the Skilled Labor group shows the greatest proportion of affirmative responses. The Professional group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the percentages of responses for each of these groups shows the proportion for the Skilled Labor group to be 78%, for the Professional group 67%, and for the Labor group 54%. Of the total group of boys, 62% answered this question affirmatively.

Table LXXXIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS PURCHASING THEIR OWN BUS OR TRAIN TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
1st	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd	100	100	100	100	100	100
3rd	100	100	100	100	100	100
4th	100	100	100	100	100	100
5th	100	100	100	100	100	100

In this table there seems to be a definite relationship between age and experience. The greatest proportion of affirmative response is among the thirteen-year-olds. The twelve-year-old group is second, the ten-year-old group third, the eleven-year-old group fourth, and the nine-year-old group fifth.

In the Labor group classification, two age-groups are in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%, and two in

See Appendix pp. 202 for number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

the 75-100%. Two Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 25-50% class, one in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two Professional age-groups fall between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%. By inspection the greatest proportion of affirmative responses is in the Labor Group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

Percentages for these three groups, computed from the basic data sheets¹, are for the Labor group 66%, Skilled Labor group 47%, and Professional group 43%. Of the total group of girls, 52% buy their own train and bus tickets. Fewer girls than boys answered affirmatively to this question.

Table LXXXIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS PURCHASING THEIR OWN BUS OR TRAIN
TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* # *	# * #	# # *	# / #	# / 0	57%

This table shows that a greater proportion of children thirteen years old buy their own train and bus tickets than in the other age-groups. The twelve-year-old group is second, the eleven and ten year-old groups third, and the nine-year-old group fourth.

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

In the Labor group classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% category, four in the 50-75%. One Skilled Labor age-group falls between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. Two Professional groups fall between 25 and 50%, two between 50 and 75%. By inspection, the greatest proportion of correct responses is among children of the Skilled Labor group. The Labor group is second and the Professional group is third.

By combining the percentages shown for each age and occupational group on the basic data sheets¹, the proportion of affirmative responses in the Skilled Labor group was found to be 65%, for the Labor group 60%, for the Professional group 50%, and for the total group 57%.

TRAVEL Analysis of the figures found on the basic data sheets¹ Item 2. The children were asked whether they ever bought a strip or book of tickets.

Table LXXXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED STRIP TICKETS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- 0 *	- - -	- - -	- - #	- * 0	22%

¹See Appendix pp 220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age and occupational group.

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

In the labor group classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50 category, four in the 50-75. One skilled labor age-group falls between 25 and 50, two between 50 and 75, and two between 75 and 100. Two Professional groups fall between 25 and 50, two between 50 and 75. By inspection, the greatest proportion of correct responses is among children of the skilled labor group. The labor group is second and the Professional group is third.

By combining the percentages shown for each age and occupational group on the basic data sheets, the proportion of affirmative responses in the Skilled Labor group was found to be 63, for the labor group 50, for the Professional group 50, and for the total group 57.

TABLE

Item 2. The children were asked whether they ever bought a ticket or book of tickets.

Table LXXV

IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS THE PERCENTAGE OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED BOOKS OR TICKETS						
9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total	Total
1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5		224
1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5		224

This table shows that more children of the twelve-year-old age-group have bought strips or books of tickets than in any other group. The thirteen and nine-year-old groups are second, and the ten and eleven-year-old groups third. There seems no indication of correlation between age and experience in this case.

In the Labor classification, all age-groups fall below 25%. One age-group in the Skilled Labor classification falls between 25 and 50%, the other four below 25%. Two of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses to be among the boys of the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the figures found on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group is 30%, for the Skilled Labor group 21%, for the Labor group 15%, and for the total group of boys 22%.

¹See Appendix pp 220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

This table shows that more children of the twelve-year-old age-group have bought strips or books of this size than in any other group. The thirteen and nine-year-old groups are second, and the ten and eleven-year-old groups third. There seems no indication of correlation between age and experience in this case.

In the labor classification, all age-groups fall below 25%. One age-group in the Skilled Labor classification falls between 25 and 50%, the other four below 25%. Two of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses to be among the boys of the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third. Analysis of the figures found on the basic data sheet for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the proportion of affirmative responses for the Professional group is 30%, for the Skilled Labor group 21%, for the Labor group 15%, and for the total group of boys 22%.

See Appendix pp 220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table LXXXVI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED STRIP TICKETS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - *	- - -	- - -	- * -	* 0 0	19%

This table shows that the greatest proportion of affirmative responses to this question to be among children thirteen years old. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the twelve-year-old age-group third, and the ten and eleven-year-old age-groups fourth. There seems no great difference among these groups.

In the Labor classification, three age-groups are below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification are below 25%, the other one is between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the Professional classification are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. There is no important difference among these groups.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups found on the basic data sheets¹ shows that the pro-

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

Table IXA-VI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED GIRL TICKETS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 3 F	1 3 F	1 3 F	1 3 F	1 3 F	1 3 F
* - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	* 0 0	1 3 F

This table shows that the greatest proportion of

affirmative responses to this question is among children thirteen years old. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the twelve-year-old age-group third, and the ten and eleven-year-old age-groups fourth. There seems no great difference among these groups. In the labor classification, three age-groups are below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, three age-groups in the skilled labor classification are below 25%, the other one is between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the professional classification are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. There is no important difference among these groups.

Analysis of the figures for each of these groups

found on the basic data sheets shows that the pro-

portion of girls answering affirmatively for the Professional group is 15%, for the Labor group 20%, and for the Skilled Labor group 22%. Only 19% of the total group of girls indicate that they have purchased strips or books of tickets. Fewer girls than boys answered affirmatively to this question.

Table LXXXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED STRIP TICKETS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - *	- - -	- - -	- - *	- * 0	21%

This table shows that the largest proportion of children answering this question affirmatively are in the nine-year-old age-group. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the twelve-year-old age-group third, and the ten and eleven-year-old age-group fourth.

In the Labor classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Four Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two age-groups in the Professional classification fall below 25%, the other two between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the Professional Group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, with little

portion of girls answering affirmatively for the Professional group is 15%, for the Labor group 20%, and for the Skilled Labor group 22%. Only 12% of the total group of girls indicate that they have purchased strips or books of tickets. Fewer girls than boys answered affirmatively to this question.

Table LXXXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED STRIP TICKETS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* - *	- - -	- - -	- - -	- * 0	21%

This table shows that the largest proportion of children answering this question affirmatively are in the nine-year-old age-group. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the twelve-year-old age-group third, and the ten and eleven-year-old age-group fourth.

In the labor classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Four Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two age-groups in the Professional classification fall below 25%, the other two between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses, with little

difference between the Labor and Skilled Labor groups.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for each of these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 23%, for the Skilled Labor group 22%, for the Labor group 18%, and for the total group of children 21%.

TRAVEL

Item 3. The children were asked whether or not a strip of twelve tickets costs less than twelve separate tickets.

Table LXXXVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIVE COST OF STRIP AND SINGLE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- # *	# * #	* * *	* / #	- # 0	46%

This table shows that more children ten years old answered this question correctly than in any other group. The twelve-year-old age-group is second, the nine-year-olds third, the eleven-year-olds fourth, and the thirteen-year-olds fifth. There seems little relation between age and understanding in this situation.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

difference between the Labor and Skilled Labor groups.
By combining the percentages of affirmative
responses for each of these groups shown on the basic
data sheet, it is found that the average for the Pro-
fessional group is 83%, for the Skilled Labor group 82%,
for the Labor group 18%, and for the total group of
children 31%.

TRAVEL

Item 3. The children were asked whether or not a
strip of twelve tickets costs less than twelve separate
tickets.

Table XXXVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF THE RELATIVE COST OF STRIP AND SINGLE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT
AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
- % *	W * *	W * *	W * *	W * *	W * *	48%

This table shows that more children ten years old
answered this question correctly than in any other group.
The twelve-year-old age-group is second, the nine-year-olds
third, the eleven-year-olds fourth, and the thirteen-year-
olds fifth. There seems little relation between age and
understanding in this situation.
In the labor classification, one age-group fails

below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two of the age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two Professional age-groups are in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of correct answers to this question were given by boys in the Skilled Labor classification. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 58%, for the Professional group 47%, for the Labor group 29%, and for the total group of boys 46%.

Table LXXXIX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF THE RELATIVE COST OF STRIP AND SINGLE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT
AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - *	- - *	* * *	# # *	* 0 0	31%

Inspection of this table shows the largest proportion of correct responses to be among girls of the

¹See Appendix pp220-4 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two of the age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two Professional age-groups are in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of correct answers to this question were given by boys in the Skilled Labor classification. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses shown for each of these groups on the basic data sheet, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 58%, for the Professional group 47%, for the Labor group 32%, and for the total group of boys 48%.

Table LXXXIX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIVE COST OF STRIP AND SINGLE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	31
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

Inspection of this table shows the largest pro-

portion of correct responses to be among girls of the

See Appendix pp230-4 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

twelve-year-old age-groups. The eleven and thirteen-year-old groups are second, and the nine and ten-year-old groups third. Thus, except for the thirteen-year-old age-groups, there is a regular progression from younger to older children in understanding of this situation.

In the Labor Classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two age-groups in the Skilled Labor classification are below 25%, one in the 25-50% category, and one in the 50-75%. All four age-groups in the Professional classifications are in the 25-50% class. Inspection shows the children of the Skilled Labor classification to have the largest proportion of correct responses. The Professional group is second and the Labor group is third.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups shown on the basic data sheets¹ indicates that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 37%, for the Professional group 32%, for the Labor group 26%. Of the total group of girls, 31% answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys expressed an understanding of this situation.

See occurred among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses for _____ age and occupational groups found on the basic

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

TABLE XC

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING AN
UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIVE COST OF STRIP AND
SINGLE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN
FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * *	* * *	* * *	* / *	- # 0	39%

Inspection of this table shows that more children twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other age-group. The eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are second, and the thirteen and nine-year-old age-groups are third. Thus, except for the thirteen-year-old children, there is a regular progression from the younger to the older children in understanding of this situation.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups fall below 25%, three between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. All four age-groups of the Professional classification fall in the 25-50% category. Inspection shows that the largest proportion of correct responses occurred among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups found on the basic

TABLE XC

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING AN
UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIVE COST OF STRIP AND
SINGLE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN
FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	- # 0	39%

Inspection of this table shows that more children
twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any
other age-group. The eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are
second, and the thirteen and nine-year-old age-groups are third.
Thus, except for the thirteen-year-old children, there is a
regular progression from the younger to the older children in
understanding of this situation.

In the labor classification, two age-groups fall below
25%, three between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the skill-
ed labor classification are in the 25-50% category, one in the
50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. All four age-groups of the
Professional classification fall in the 25-50% category. In-
spection shows that the largest proportion of correct respon-
ses occurred among children of the Skilled Labor classifica-
tion. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group
third.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses for
each of these age and occupational groups found on the basic

data sheets¹ shows that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 48%, for the Professional group 39%, for the Labor group 28%, and for the total group of children 39%.

TRAVEL

Item 4. In this question the children were asked whether or not they buy a half-fare ticket.

TABLE XCI

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE
OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- / *	/ / /	# # *	* # /	- * 0	61%

This table, expressed in terms of understanding of half-fare for children under twelve, shows that the ten-year-old age-groups have the highest proportion of correct responses, the twelve-year-old age-groups are second, the nine-year-old age-groups third, the eleven-year-old groups fourth and the thirteen-year-old age-groups fifth. Strangely enough, there seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding of this situation.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. One age-group in the Skilled Labor

¹See also Appendix pp220-24

between 75 and 100%. One age-group in the Skilled Labor group, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. In the labor classification, one age-group falls below understanding of this situation.

there seems no indication of a relationship between age and the thirteen-year-old age-groups fifth. Strangely enough, old age-groups third, the eleven-year-old groups fourth and second, the twelve-year-old age-groups are second, the nine-year-old age-groups have the highest proportion of correct response half-fare for children under twelve, shows that the ten-year-old age-groups have the highest proportion of correct response

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	61%
- 4 *	4 4 *	4 4 *	4 4 *	4 4 *	

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

TABLE XCI

Item 4. In this question the children were asked whether or not they buy a half-fare ticket.

TRAVEL

data sheets I shows that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 48%, for the Professional group 39%, for the Labor group 28%, and for the total group of children 39%.

classification is in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Professional classification fall between 25 and 50%, two between 75 and 100%.

Inspection shows the largest proportion of correct responses to be among boys of the Skilled Labor classification, the Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups shown on the basic data sheets,¹ it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 76%, for the Professional group 67%, for the Labor group 44%, and for the total group 61%.

TABLE XCII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE
OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# # #	4 # #	# # *	# * #	- 0 0	57%

This table, expressed in terms of understanding of half-fare for children under twelve, shows that the children ten years old show the largest proportion of correct respon-

¹ See Appendix pp220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

classification is in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75% and two in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Professional classification fall between 25 and 50%, two between 75 and 100%.

Inspection shows the largest proportion of correct responses to be among boys of the Skilled Labor classification, the Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups shown on the basic data sheets,¹ it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 76%, for the Professional group 67%, for the Labor group 44%, and for the total group 61%.

TABLE XCII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE
OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
125	125	125	125	125	57%
4	4	4	4	4	
0	0	0	0	0	

This table, expressed in terms of understanding of half-fare for children under twelve, shows that the children ten years old show the largest proportion of correct response.

¹ See Appendix pp220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

ses. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the eleven and twelve-year-old age-groups third, and the thirteen-year-olds fourth. Again, as among the boys, age seems to bear little relation to understanding in this respect.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three age-groups are between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification is in the 25-50% category, the other three in the 50-75%. One age-group of the Professional classification falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows no important difference among these occupational groups.

Analysis of the figures shown for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹ indicates that the proportion of children expressing an understanding of this situation among the Skilled Labor group is 60%, among the Professional group 56%, and among the Labor group 56%. Of the total group of girls, 57% answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys have this understanding. The largest proportion of correct responses is among children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses shown for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the proportion of cor-

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

see. The nine-year-old age-group is second, the eleven and twelve-year-old age-groups third, and the thirteen-year-olds fourth. Again, as among the boys, age seems to bear little relation to understanding in this respect.

In the labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three age-groups are between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification is in the 25-50% category, the other three in the 50-75%. One age-group of the Professional classification falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows no important difference among these occupational groups.

Analysis of the figures shown for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets indicates that the proportion of children expressing an understanding of this situation among the Skilled Labor group is 60%, among the Professional group 66%, and among the Labor group 56%. Of the total group of girls, 57% answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys have this understanding.

Table XCIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING TAKEN
ADVANTAGE OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE
LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# / #	/ # /	# # *	# # /	- * 0	60%

This table shows that more children ten years old expressed an understanding of the half-fare for children under twelve privilege than in any other age-group. The nine and twelve-year-old age-groups are second, the eleven-year-old age-group is third, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, three between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%. One Skilled Labor age-group is in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group falls between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and two between 75 and 100%. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of correct responses to be among children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses shown for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the proportion of correct responses for the Professional group is 66%, for the

¹ See also Appendix pp 220-24

rest responses for the Professional group is 66%, for the basic data sheet, it is found that the proportion of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups on the By combining the percentages of correct responses

is second and the Labor group third.

of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group largest proportion of correct responses to be among children two between 75 and 100%. Inspection of the table shows that

group falls between 25 and 50%, one between 50 and 75%, and

in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional age-

One Skilled Labor age-group is in the 25-50% category, three

25%, three between 50 and 75%, and one between 75 and 100%.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below

age-group is third, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth.

twelve-year-old age-groups are second, the eleven-year-old

twelve privilege than in any other age-group. The nine and

pressed an understanding of the half-fare for children under

This table shows that more children ten years old ex-

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	1 2 P	60%
# 7 #	# 7 #	# 7 #	# 7 #	# 7 #	

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS HAVING TAKEN
ADVANTAGE OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE
LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Skilled Labor group 60%, for the Labor group 50%, for the total group of children 60%.

TRAVEL

Item 5. The children were asked when they would buy whole fare tickets.

Table XCIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF THE AGE LIMIT OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- # *	# * *	* * *	# * -	- # 0	30%

Inspection of this table shows that more children of the nine and ten-year-old age-groups answered this question correctly than in any other group. The other age-groups are similar. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. Three Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. One Professional age-group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of correct responses among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

Skilled Labor group 50%, for the Labor group 50%, for the total group of children 50%.

TRAVEL

Item 5. The children were asked when they would buy whole fare tickets.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LIMIT OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(In terms of correct responses)

Group	9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	I S P	
- % *	- % *	- % *	- % *	- % *	- % *	50%

Inspection of this table shows that more children of the nine and ten-year-old age-groups answered this question correctly than in any other group. The other age-groups are similar. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, one age-group falls below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and two between 50 and 75%. Three Skilled Labor age-groups are in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. One Professional age-group falls below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of correct responses among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 54%, for the Labor group 37%, for the Professional group 28%, and for the total group of boys 39%.

Table XCV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING
OF THE AGE LIMIT OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE
LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * *	* * #	* # *	* * *	* 0 0	41%

This table shows that more girls ten and eleven years old answered this question correctly than in any other age-group. The nine, twelve, and thirteen-year-old groups are similar. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, all five age-groups are in the 25-50% category. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. The distribution of age-groups in the Professional classifi-

¹ See Appendix pp 220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational groups.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups shown on the basis of these data, it is found that the average for the skilled labor group is 64, for the labor group 57, for the professional group 59, and for the total group of boys 59.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF CORRECT RESPONSES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS IN RESPONSE TO VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1
***	***	***	***	***	***

This table shows that boys twelve and eleven years old answered this question correctly in any other age-group. The nine, twelve, and thirteen-year-old groups are similar. There seems no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, all five age-groups are in the 21-30 category. These age-groups of the skilled labor classification are in the 21-30 category, one in the 31-40.

1 See Appendix on 220-24 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational groups.

cation is similar to that of the Skilled Labor group.

Analysis of the figures given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹ shows that the proportion of correct responses for the Skilled Labor group is 48%, for the Professional and Labor groups 38%. Of the total group of girls 41% answered correctly. The average number of correct responses for the boys and girls is the same.

Table XCVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING AN
UNDERSTANDING OF THE AGE LIMIT OF HALF-FARE TICKETS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES
OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* # *	* * *	* # *	# * -	- # 0	41%

This table shows that, of the total group of children, the largest proportion of correct responses to this question is among children nine and eleven years old. Proportions among the other age-groups are similar. There seems no indication that there is a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, one age-group is below 25%, three between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%.

¹ See also Appendix pp 220-24

action is similar to that of the Skilled Labor group. Analysis of the figures given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets shows that the proportion of correct responses for the Skilled Labor group is 48%. For the Professional and Labor groups 38%. Of the total group of girls 41% answered correctly. The average number of correct responses for the boys and girls is the same.

Table XCVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE AGE LIMIT OF HALF-FARE TICKETS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	12 P	41%
**	**	**	**	**	

This table shows that, of the total group of children, the largest proportion of correct responses to this question is among children nine and eleven years old. Proportions among the other age-groups are similar. There seems no indication that there is a relationship between age and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, one age-group is below 25, three between 25 and 30, and one between 30 and 35.

I see also Appendix pp 220-24

Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are between 25 and 50%, three between 50 and 75%. One Professional age-group is below 25%, the other three between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of correct responses among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, the average for the Skilled Labor group is found to be 51%, for the Labor group 38%, for the Professional group 33%, and for the total group of children 40%.

BONDS and STAMPS

Item 1. In this question the children were asked whether or not they buy Victory stamps.

Table XCVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY STAMPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	# / 0	87%

¹See also Appendix pp 220-24

Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are between 25 and 50, three between 50 and 75. One Professional age-group is below 25, the other three between 25 and 50. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of correct responses among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheet for each of these age and occupational groups, the average for the Skilled Labor group is found to be 51%, for the Labor group 38%, for the Professional group 33%, and for the total group of children 40%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 1. In this question the children were asked whether or not they buy Victory stamps.

Table XCVII

PROP ORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY STAMPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
187	187	187	187	187	87%

This table shows that all nine, ten, eleven, and twelve-year-old age-groups fall in the 75-100% category. One thirteen-year-old age-group is in the 50-75% class, the others in the 75-100%.

Only one age-group in the Labor classification is in the 50-75% category. All other age-groups are in the 75-100% category. Thus, inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of boys buying bonds and stamps to be among children of the Professional and Skilled Labor classifications.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for each age and occupational group shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 91%, for the Skilled Labor group 87%, for the Labor group 85%, and for the total group of boys 87%.

Table XCVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY STAMPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# # /	/ # /	/ / /	/ / /	# 0 0	84%

This table shows that more girls eleven and twelve years old buy bonds and stamps than in any other age-group.

¹See Appendix pp225-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

This table shows that all nine, ten, eleven, and twelve-year-old age-groups fall in the 75-100% category. One thirteen-year-old age-group is in the 50-75% class, the others in the 75-100%.

Only one age-group in the labor classification is in the 50-75% category. All other age-groups are in the 75-100% category. Thus, inspection of the table shows the largest

proportion of boys buying bonds and stamps to be among children of the Professional and Skilled Labor classifications. By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for each age and occupational group shown on the basic data sheet, it is found that the average for the Professional Group is 91%, for the Skilled Labor Group 87%, for the Labor Group 85%, and for the total group of boys 87%.

Table XCVIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY STAMPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
15 P	15 P	15 P	15 P	15 P	
44	44	44	44	44	84%

This table shows that more girls eleven and twelve years old buy bonds and stamps than in any other age-group.

See Appendix pp228-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

The ten-year-old age-group is second, the nine-year-old age-group third, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth. Thus, there seems no relationship between maturity and experience in this situation.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups are in the 50-75% category, the other three in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. All age-groups of the Professional classification are in the 75-100% class. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of girls buying bonds and stamps to be among children of the Professional classification. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for each age and occupational group shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 94%, for the Labor group 82%, and for the Skilled Labor group 78%. Of the total group of girls, 84% answered affirmatively to this question. Fewer girls than boys indicate that they buy bonds and stamps.

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

The ten-year-old age-group is second, the nine-year-old age-group third, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth. Thus, there seems no relationship between maturity and experience in this situation.

In the labor classification, two age-groups are in the 50-75% category, the other three in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. All age-groups of the Professional classification are in the 75-100% class. Inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of girls buying bonds and stamps to be among children of the Professional classification. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses for each age and occupational group shown on the basic data sheet, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 94%, for the Labor group 82%, and for the Skilled Labor group 78%. Of the total group of girls, 84% answered affirmatively to this question. Fewer girls than boys indicate that they buy bonds and stamps.

Table XCIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY STAMPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# / /	/ # /	/ / /	/ / /	# / 0	86%

This table shows that more children eleven and twelve years old buy bonds and stamps than in any other age-group. The nine and ten-year-old age-groups are second and the thirteen-year-old age-group third. There seems no definite relationship between maturity and experience in this situation.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups are in the 50-75% category, three in the 75-100%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls in the 50-75% class; four in the 75-100%. All age-groups of the Professional classification fall between 75 and 100%. Inspection of the table indicates that the largest proportion of affirmative responses come from children of the Professional classification. There is little variation between the Skilled Labor and Labor groups.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses found on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

Table XCIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY STAMPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 3 P	1 3 P	1 3 P	1 3 P	1 3 P	
# 1 1	# 1 1	# 1 1	# 1 1	# 1 1	86%

This table shows that more children eleven and twelve years old buy bonds and stamps than in any other age-group. The nine and ten-year-old age-groups are second and the thirteen-year-old age-group third. There seems no definite relationship between maturity and experience in this situation.

In the labor classification, two age-groups are in the 50-75% category, three in the 75-100%. One age-group of the skilled labor classification falls in the 50-75% class, four in the 75-100%. All age-groups of the Professional classification fall between 75 and 100%. Inspection of the table indicates that the largest proportion of affirmative responses come from children of the Professional classification. There is little variation between the Skilled Labor and labor groups.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses found on the basic data sheets for each of these age and

occupational groups shows that the proportion for the Professional group is 93%, for the Labor group 84%, for the Skilled Labor group 83%, for the total group of children 86%.

BONDS AND STAMPS group 57%, and for the total group of boys 76%.

Item 2. The children were asked whether or not they had bought a bond.

Table C

PROP ORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY BONDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------

L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--

0 / /	* / /	# / /	/ / /	* / 0	76%
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

This table shows that the largest proportion of boys indicating that they have purchased a bond is among the twelve and nine-year-olds. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth.

In the Labor classification two age-groups fall in the 25-50% class, one in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. All age-groups of the Skilled Labor and Professional classifications are in the 75-100% category. Thus inspection of the table shows the Professional and Skilled Labor group to be similar and to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor group is second.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses age, sex, and occupational group.

occupational groups shows that the proportion for the Professional group is 93%, for the labor group 84%, for the Skilled Labor group 83%, for the total group of children 86%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 2. The children were asked whether or not they had bought a bond.

Table 2

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY BONDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
18 p	18 p	18 p	18 p	18 p	
0 1 1	* 1 1	4 1 1	1 1 1	* 1 0	76%

This table shows that the largest proportion of boys indicating that they have purchased a bond is among the twelve and nine-year-olds. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, and the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth.

In the labor classification two age-groups fall in the 25-50% class, one in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. All age-groups of the Skilled Labor and Professional classifications are in the 75-100% category. Thus inspection of the table shows the Professional and Skilled Labor group to be similar and to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses. The Labor group is second.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses

given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 87%, for the Skilled Labor group 84%, for the Labor group 57%, and for the total group of boys 76%.

Table CI

PROP ORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY BONDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# # /	* # /	# / #	/ # /	# 0 0	70%

This table shows that more girls twelve years old indicate that they have purchased a bond than in any other age-group. The eleven and nine-year-old age-groups are second, the thirteen-year-old age-group is third, and the ten-year-old age-group is fourth.

In the Labor classification, one age-group is in the 25-50% class, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are in the 50-75% class, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group is in the 50-75% class, and the other three in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses are among the girls of the Professional classification.

¹See Appendix pp225-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

given on the basic data sheets for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 87, for the Skilled Labor group 84, for the Labor group 57, and for the total group of boys 70.

Table CI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY BONDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
44	44	44	44	44	70

This table shows that more girls twelve years old indicate that they have purchased a bond than in any other age-group. The eleven and nine-year-old age-groups are second, the thirteen-year-old age-group is third, and the ten-year-old age-group is fourth.

In the labor classification, one age-group is in the 25-50% class, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are in the 50-75% class, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group is in the 50-75% class, and the other three in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses are among the girls of the Professional classification.

See Appendix pp. 22-23 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 83%, for the Skilled Labor group 69%, and for the Labor group 59%. Of the total group of girls, 70% indicate that they have purchased bonds. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively.

Table CII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY BONDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total they
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
# / /	* # /	# / #	/ # /	# / 0	73%

This table shows the twelve and nine-year-old age-groups to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this question. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the eleven-year-old group is third, and the ten-year-old age-group is fourth.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% class, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are in the 50-75% category, and three in the 75-100%. One of the Professional eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are third, and the

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third. Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses given on the basic data sheets for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 83%, for the Skilled Labor group 69%, and for the Labor group 59%. Of the total group of girls, 70% indicate that they have purchased bonds. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively.

Table CII

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING PURCHASED VICTORY BONDS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr.	10 yr.	11 yr.	12 yr.	13 yr.	% of total
Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
# 1	# 1	# 1	# 1	# 1	73%

This table shows the twelve and nine-year-old age-groups to have the largest proportion of affirmative responses to this question. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the eleven-year-old group is third, and the ten-year-old age-group is fourth.

In the labor classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% class, three in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are in the 50-75% category, and three in the 75-100%. One of the Pro-

Professional age-groups falls in the 50-75% category, three in the 75-100%. Thus, inspection of the table shows the largest proportion of affirmative responses to be among children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 85%, for the Skilled Labor group 77%, for the Labor group 58%, and for the total group of children 73%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 3. The children were asked whether or not they made out the application themselves.

Table CIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING MADE OUT THEIR OWN APPLICATION FOR BONDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 - -	* - -	* - -	# # /	* * 0	35%

This table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses is among children of the twelve-year-old age-group. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are third, and the

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

This table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses is among children of the twelve-year-old age-group. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, the eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are third, and the

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
127	127	127	127	127	35%
0	0	0	0	0	

PROPORTION OF BOYS HAVING MADE OUT THEIR OWN APPLICATION FOR BONDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Table VIII

Item 5. The children were asked whether or not they made out the application themselves.

BONDS AND STAMPS

73%.

for the Labor group 58%, and for the total group of children Professional group is 85%, for the Skilled Labor group 77%.

basic data sheet, it is found that the average for the given for each of these age and occupational groups on the By combining the percentages of affirmative responses

second and the Labor group third.

the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group is proportion of affirmative responses to be among children of the 75-100%. Thus, inspection of the table shows the largest Professional age-groups falls in the 50-75 category, three in

nine-year-old age-group is fourth. In this case there is a definite relationship between maturity and experience.

In the Labor classification, three age-groups fall into the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50-75%. Three of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 75 and 100%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses is among boys of the Labor classification. The Professional group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Labor group is 40%, for the Professional group 38%, for the Skilled Labor group 28%, and for the total group of boys 35%.

Table CIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING MADE OUT THEIR OWN APPLICATION
FOR BONDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - *	* # *	- 0 0	18%

This table shows that the largest proportion of girls

¹See Appendix pp225-29 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

nine-year-old age-group is fourth. In this case there is a definite relationship between maturity and experience. In the labor classification, three age-groups fall into the 25-50% category, one in the 50-75%. Three of the Skilled Labor age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, one between 50-75%. Three of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 100%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of affirmative responses is among boys of the labor classification. The Professional group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third. Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses given on the basic data sheets for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the labor group is 40%, for the Professional group 38%, for the Skilled Labor group 28%, and for the total group of boys 35%.

Table XIV

PROPORTION OF GIRLS HAVING MADE OUT THEIR OWN APPLICATION FOR BONDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - -	* * *	- 0 0	18%

This table shows that the largest proportion of girls

¹See Appendix pp225-230 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

answering this question affirmatively is in the twelve-year-old age-group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second and the nine, ten and thirteen-year-old age-groups are third. Again, except for the thirteen-year-old group, there is a definite relationship between maturity and experience.

In the labor classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one falls between 25 and 50%. In the Skilled Labor classification, three age-groups are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two age-groups of the Professional classification fall below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the Labor group to have the smallest proportion of affirmative responses to this question. The Professional group and the Skilled Labor group appear similar.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 21%, for the Professional group 19%, for the Labor group 13%. Only 18% of the total group of girls indicate that they made out their own applications for bonds. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively.

¹See Appendix pp 225-29

answering this question affirmatively is in the twelve-year-old age-group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second and the nine, ten and thirteen-year-old age-groups are third. Again, except for the thirteen-year-old group, there is a definite relationship between maturity and experience.

In the labor classification, four age-groups fall below 25%, one falls between 25 and 50%. In the Skilled Labor classification, three age-groups are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Two age-groups of the Professional classification fall below 25% and two between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows the labor group to have the smallest proportion of affirmative responses to this question. The Professional group and the Skilled labor group appear similar.

By combining the percentages of affirmative responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, it is found that the average for the Skilled labor group is 21%, for the Professional group 19%, for the labor group 13%. Only 18% of the total group of girls indicate that they made out their own applications for bonds. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively.

¹See Appendix pp 225-23

Table CV

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING MADE OUT THEIR OWN APPLICATION
FOR BONDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	*-- -	* - *	* # #	- * 0	27%

This table shows that more children twelve years old buy bonds and stamps than in the other age-groups. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten and thirteen-year-old age-groups third, and the nine-year-old age-group fourth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between age and experience in this case.

In the Labor classification, two age groups fall below 25%, three age-groups are between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% category, and one in the 50-75%. There is no important difference among these groups.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheets¹ indicates that the average for the Professional group is 29%, for the Labor group 27%, for the Skilled Labor group 25%, and for the total group of children 27%.

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

Table CV

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS HAVING MADE OUT THEIR OWN APPLICATION
FOR BONDS AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	# of total
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
-	-	-	-	-	27%

This table shows that more children twelve years old

buy bonds and stamps than in the other age-groups. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten and thirteen-year-old age-groups third, and the nine-year-old age-group fourth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between age and experience in this case.

In the labor classification, two age groups fall below 25%, three age-groups are between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification are below 25%, one between 25 and 50%, and one between 50 and 75%. Two of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one in the 25-50% category, and one in the 50-75%. There is no important difference among these groups.

Analysis of the percentages of affirmative responses for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheet indicates that the average for the Professional group is 29%, for the Labor group 27%, for the Skilled Labor group 25%, and for the total group of children 27%.

¹See also Appendix pp 225-23

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 4. In this question the children were asked the cost of a \$25.00 bond.

Table CVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$25 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 # *	# # /	# # #	/ / /	* / 0	66%

This table shows that a larger proportion of boys twelve years old know the cost of a \$25 bond than in any other group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth, and the nine-year-old age-group fifth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, one age-group is in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls in the 25-50% class, one in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of correct responses fall among boys of the Skilled Labor classification, the Professional

Item A. In this question the children were asked the cost of a \$25.00 bond.

Table CVI

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$25 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 5 P	1 5 P	1 5 P	1 5 P	1 5 P	66%
0 # #	4 # #	4 # #	4 # #	4 # #	

This table shows that a larger proportion of boys

twelve years old know the cost of a \$25 bond than in any other group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old age-group third, the thirteen-year-old age-group fourth, and the nine-year-old age-group fifth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, one age-group is in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fell in the 50-75% category, two in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls in the 25-50% class, one in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows that the largest proportion of correct responses fell among boys of the Skilled Labor classification, the Professional

group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Skilled Labor group is 74%, for the Professional group 65%, for the Labor group 59%, and for the total group of boys 66%.

Table CVII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$25 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* # *	# * #	* # /	# / #	* 0 0	56%

This table shows that a larger proportion of girls twelve years old know the cost of a \$25 bond than in any other age-group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old group third, the nine-year-olds fourth and the thirteen-year-olds fifth. Except for the thirteen-year age-group, there is a relationship between age and understanding of this question.

In the Labor classification, three age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification is in the 25-50% category,

¹See Appendix pp 225-29 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

group is second, and the labor group third. By combining the percentages of correct responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets, it is found that the average for the skilled labor group is 74%, for the professional group 62%, for the labor group 59%, and for the total group of boys 66%.

Table CVII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF A \$25 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	56%

This table shows that a larger proportion of girls twelve years old know the cost of a \$25 bond than in any other age-group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the ten-year-old group third, the nine-year-olds fourth and the thirteen-year-olds fifth. Except for the thirteen-year age-group, there is a relationship between age and understanding of this question.

In the labor classification, three age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%. One age-group of the skilled labor classification is in the 25-50% category,

See Appendix pp 225-29 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. In the Professional classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows that the smallest proportion of correct responses is given by girls of the Labor group. The Professional group and the Skilled Labor group appear similar.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses given for each of these age and occupational groups indicates that the average for the Professional group is 56%, for the Skilled Labor group 68%, and for the Labor group 46%. Of the total group of girls, 56% indicate that they know the cost of a \$25 bond. Fewer girls than boys answered this question correctly.

Table CVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE
COST OF A \$25 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* # *	# * #	* # #	# / #	* / 0	62%

This table shows that a larger proportion of children twelve years old know the cost of a \$25 bond than in any other age-group. The eleven and ten-year age-groups

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. In the Professional classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Inspection of the table shows that the smallest proportion of correct responses is given by girls of the Labor group. The Professional group and the Skilled Labor group appear similar.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses given for each of these age and occupational groups indicates that the average for the Professional group is 56%, for the Skilled Labor group 68%, and for the Labor group 46%. Of the total group of girls, 56% indicate that they know the cost of a \$25 bond. Fewer girls than boys answered this question correctly.

Table CVIII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF A \$25 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	62%

This table shows that a larger proportion of children twelve years old know the cost of a \$25 bond than in any other age-group. The eleven and ten-year age-groups

are second, the thirteen-year age-group third, and the nine-year age-group fourth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding of this question.

In the Labor classification, three age-groups fall in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls in the 25-50% level, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% category, the other three in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the Skilled Labor group has the largest proportion of correct responses. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheets¹, the average for the Skilled Labor group is shown to be 71%, for the Professional group 61%, for the Labor group 53%, and for the total group of children 62%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 5. The children were asked to state the cost of a \$50.00 bond.

basic data sheet¹ shows that the average for the Labor group is 13%, for the Professional group 11%, for the Skilled Labor group 10%, and for the total group of boys 11%.

¹See Appendix pp 225-3 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

are second, the thirteen-year age-group third, and the nine-year age-group fourth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding of this question.

In the labor classification, three age-groups fall in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls in the 25-50% level, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% category, the other three in the 50-75%. Inspection of the table shows that the Skilled Labor group has the largest proportion of correct responses. The Professional group is second, and the Labor group third.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups given on the basic data sheet, the average for the Skilled Labor group is shown to be 71%, for the Professional group 61%, for the Labor group 53%, and for the total group of children 62%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 5. The children were asked to state the cost of a \$50.00 bond.

Table CIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$50 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	* * O	11%

This table shows that a larger proportion of boys thirteen years old know the cost of a \$50 bond than in any other age-group. All other age-groups are similar and fall below the 25% level.

One age-group in the Labor classification and one in the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups fall below the 25% level. Inspection of the table shows the Professional group to have the smallest proportion of correct responses. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups are similar.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses given for each of these age and occupational groups on the basic data sheets¹ shows that the average for the Labor group is 13%, for the Professional group 11%, for the Skilled Labor group 10%, and for the total group of boys 11%.

question correctly. Fewer girls than boys know the cost

¹ See Appendix pp 225-9 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

Table CIX

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$50 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 8 7	1 8 7	1 8 7	1 8 7	1 8 7	11%
0 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	* * 0	11%

This table shows that a larger proportion of boys
thirteen years old know the cost of a \$50 bond than in any
other age-group. All other age-groups are similar and fall
below the 25% level.
One age-group in the labor classification and one in
the Skilled Labor classification are in the 25-50% category.
All other age-groups fall below the 25% level. Inspection
of the table shows the Professional group to have the
smallest proportion of correct responses. The labor and
Skilled Labor groups are similar.
Analysis of the percentages of correct responses
given for each of these age and occupational groups on the
basic data sheet shows that the average for the labor
group is 13%, for the Professional group 11%, for the
Skilled Labor group 10%, and for the total group of boys 11%.

1 See Appendix pp 235-236 for the number of responses and per
cent of responses for each group classified according to
age, sex, and occupational group.

Table CX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$50 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - *	- - -	- 0 0	7%

This table shows that a slightly larger proportion of girls eleven years old answered this question correctly than in any other age-group. All other age-groups are similar.

One age-group of the Professional classification falls in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups are below 25%. Inspection shows the largest proportion of correct responses to this question to be given by girls of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor and Labor groups appear similar.

By combining the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these groups, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 8%, for the Skilled Labor 7%, and for the Labor group 5%.

Only 7% of the total group of girls answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys know the cost of a \$50 bond.

¹

See also Appendix pp 225-29

Table CX

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$50 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	# of total
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75

This table shows that a slightly larger proportion of girls eleven years old answered this question correctly than in any other age-group. All other age-groups are similar. One age-group of the Professional classification falls in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups are below 25%. Inspection shows the largest proportion of correct responses to this question to be given by girls of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor and Labor groups appear similar. By combining the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheets for each of these groups, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 32% for the Skilled Labor 7%, and for the Labor group 5%. Only 7% of the total group of girls answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys know the cost of a \$50 bond.

Table CXI

PROPORTION OF BOYS & GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE
COST OF A \$50 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- * 0	9%

This table shows that a slightly larger proportion of children thirteen years old answered this question correctly than in any other group.

One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups fall below 25%. Thus, the Skilled Labor group shows the largest proportion of correct responses.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each of these groups shown on the basic data sheets¹, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 10%, for the Skilled Labor group 9%, for the Labor group 9%, and for the total group of children 9%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 6. The children were asked how much they would pay for a \$100.00 bond.

¹see also Appendix pp 225-29

Table CXII

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$100 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
O - -	- - -	* * *	- - -	- * O	15%

This table shows the eleven-year-old age-group to have the largest proportion of correct responses to this question. The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, and the twelve, ten and nine-year-old age-groups third. There seems no relationship between age and understanding in this case.

Three age-groups of the Labor classification fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall below 25%, two between 25 and 50%. Three of the Professional age-groups fall below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows no appreciable difference among these groups.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses for each of these age and occupational groups shows that the average for the Professional group is 17%, for the Skilled Labor group 17%, for the Labor group 12%, and for the total group of boys 15%¹.

¹See Appendix pp 225-29 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

See Appendix pp225-29 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to sex, age, and occupational group.

group of boys 15%.

labor group 17%, for the labor group 12%, and for the total average for the Professional group is 17%, for the Skilled

each of these age and occupational groups shows that the Analysis of the percentages of correct responses for no appreciable difference among these groups.

25%, one between 25 and 50%. Inspection of the table shows 25 and 50%. Three of the Professional age-groups fall below Skilled labor classification fall below 25%, two between

below 25%, one between 25 and 50%. Three age-groups of the Three age-groups of the labor classification fall

relationship between age and understanding in this case. ten and nine-year-old age-groups third. There seems no The thirteen-year-old age-group is second, and the twelve,

the largest proportion of correct responses to this question. This table shows the eleven-year-old age-group to have

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
1 5 P	1 5 P	1 5 P	1 5 P	1 5 P	15%
0 - -	- - -	* * *	- - -	- * 0	

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST OF A \$100 FUND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (in terms of correct responses)

Table CXIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$100 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - *	- - *	- 0 0	16%

This table shows that a slightly larger proportion of girls eleven and twelve years old answered this question correctly. than in any other group. All other age-groups are similar.

Two age-groups of the Professional classification fall in the 25-50% class. All other age-groups are below the 25% level. Inspection of the table shows that the Professional group have the largest proportion of correct responses to this question. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups are similar.

By combining the percentages of correct responses shown on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 20%, for the Skilled Labor group 14%, and for the Labor group 14%. Only 16% of the total group of girls indicated that they know the cost of a \$100 bond. Slightly more girls than boys answered this question correctly.

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

Table CXIII

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$100 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	100
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100

This table shows that a slightly larger proportion of

girls eleven and twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other group. All other age-groups are similar.

Two age-groups of the Professional classification fall in the 25-50% class. All other age-groups are below the 25% level. Inspection of the table shows that the Professional group have the largest proportion of correct responses to this question. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups are similar.

By combining the percentages of correct responses shown on the basic data sheet for each of these age and occupational groups, it is found that the average for the Professional group is 20%, for the Skilled Labor group 14%, and for the Labor group 14%. Only 10% of the total group of girls indicated that they know the cost of a \$100 bond.

Slightly more girls than boys answered this question correctly.

Table CXIV

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE COST
OF A \$100 BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
- - -	- - -	- - *	- - -	- * 0	16%

This table shows that a larger proportion of children thirteen years old answered this question correctly than in any other group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, The other three groups are similar.

One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification and one of the Professional classification fall in the 25-50% category. All other age-groups are below the 25% level. Inspection of the table shows the variation among these groups to be slight.

By combining the percentages of correct responses for each age and occupational group given on the basic data sheets ¹, the average for the Professional group is found to be 18%, for the Skilled Labor group 16%, for the Labor group 13%, and for the total group of children 16%.

BONDS AND STAMPS

Item 7. The children were asked how many years they would have to keep a \$25.00 bond before it was worth \$25.00.

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

Table CXV

PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LENGTH
OF THE MATURITY PERIOD FOR A VICTORY BOND
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(In terms of correct responses)

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
0 # #	# * /	# / /	/ # /	* / 0	68%

This table shows that a larger proportion of boys eleven and twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other group. The ten and nine-year-old age-groups are second and the thirteen-year-old age-group third.

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls between 50 and 75%, the other three between 75 and 100%. Thus, inspection of the table shows the Professional group to have the largest proportion of correct responses. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups appear similar.

Analysis of the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheets ¹ for each of these age and occupational groups shows the average for the Professional group to

¹See Appendix pp 225-29 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

See Appendix pp 225-23 for the number of responses and per cent of responses for each group classified according to age, sex, and occupational group.

tional groups shows the average for the Professional group to on the basic data sheets ¹ for each of these age and occupa- Analysis of the percentages of correct responses given groups appear similar.

proportion of correct responses. The Labor and Skilled Labor of the table shows the Professional group to have the largest 75%, the other three between 75 and 100%. Thus, inspection

100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls between 50 and in the 25-50% class, two in the 50-75%, and two in the 75-

100%. One age-group of the Skilled Labor classification falls the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-

In the Labor classification, one age-group falls in

groups are second and the thirteen-year-old age-group third. than in any other group. The ten and nine-year-old age-

eleven and twelve years old answered this question correctly This table shows that a larger proportion of boys

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	88%
0 # #	# * #	# / /	/ # /	* / 0	

(In terms of correct responses)
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
OF THE MATURITY PERIOD FOR A VICTORY BOND
PROPORTION OF BOYS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LENGTH

Table XXV

be 72%, for the Labor group 68%, for the Skilled Labor group 66%, and for the total group of boys 68%.

Table CXVI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LENGTH
OF THE MATURITY PERIOD FOR A VICTORY BOND
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group	10 yr. group	11 yr. group	12 yr. group	13 yr. group	% of total group
L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	L S P	
* * -	# * #	# * #	# * #	* 0 0	49%

This table shows that a larger proportion of girls twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other age-group. The eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are second, the thirteen-year-old age-group third and the nine-year-old age-group fourth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding in this case.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 25-50% category, one in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls below 25%, the other three in the 50-75% class. Inspection of the table shows that the smallest proportion of correct responses is among girls of the Professional group. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups appear similar.

Analysis of the figures given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these groups shows that the average for the

¹See also Appendix pp 225-29

be 75%, for the Labor group 68%, for the Skilled Labor group 68%, and for the total group of boys 68%.

Table GXVI

PROPORTION OF GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LENGTH OF THE MATURITY PERIOD FOR A VICTORY BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. Group	10 yr. Group	11 yr. Group	12 yr. Group	13 yr. Group	% of total
1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	48%

This table shows that a larger proportion of girls twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other age-group. The eleven and ten-year-old age-groups are second, the thirteen-year-old age-group third and the nine-year-old age-group fourth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding in this case.

In the labor classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, three in the 50-75%. Three age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 25-50% category, one in the 75-100%. One of the Professional age-groups falls below 25%, the other three in the 50-75% class. Inspection of the table shows that the smallest proportion of correct responses is among girls of the Professional group. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups appear similar.

Analysis of the figures given on the basic data sheets for each of these groups shows that the average for the

See also Appendix pp 222-23

Labor group is 51%, for the Skilled Labor group 50%, and for the Professional group 45%. Of the total group of girls, 49% answered this question correctly. Fewer girls than boys know how long they would have to keep a bond before it matures.

Table CXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LENGTH
OF THE MATURITY PERIOD FOR A VICTORY BOND
AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS
IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 yr. group			10 yr. group			11 yr. group			12 yr. group			13 yr. group			% of total group
L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	L	S	P	
*	*	*	#	*	#	#	#	#	/	*	*	*	/	0	

59%

This table shows that a larger proportion of children twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the thirteen-year-old age-group third, the ten-year-old age-group fourth, and the nine-year-old age-group fifth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding in this respect.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75%. There is no appreciable difference among these occupational groups to be seen by inspection of the table.

how long they would have to keep a bond before it matures. Fewer girls than boys know answered this question correctly. Of the total group of girls, 49% the Professional group 45%. For the Skilled Labor group 50%, and for Labor group is 51%.

Table GXVII

PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS EXPRESSING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LENGTH OF THE MATURITY PERIOD FOR A VICTORY BOND AT DIFFERENT AGE LEVELS IN FAMILIES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

9 Yr. Group	10 Yr. Group	11 Yr. Group	12 Yr. Group	13 Yr. Group	% of total
1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	1 S P	
**	**	**	**	**	50%

This table shows that a larger proportion of children twelve years old answered this question correctly than in any other group. The eleven-year-old age-group is second, the thirteen-year-old age-group third, the ten-year-old age-group fourth, and the nine-year-old age-group fifth. Except for the thirteen-year-olds, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding in this respect.

In the Labor classification, two age-groups fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. Two age-groups of the Skilled Labor classification fall in the 25-50% category, two in the 50-75%, and one in the 75-100%. One Professional age-group falls in the 25-50% class, the other three in the 50-75%. There is no appreciable difference among these occupational groups to be seen by inspection of the table.

By combining the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, the average for the Professional group is found to be 59%, for the Skilled Labor group 58%, for the Labor group 60%, and for the total group 59%.

CHAPTER V

Summary and Conclusions

¹See also appendix pp 225-29

By combining the percentages of correct responses given on the basic data sheets¹ for each of these age and occupational groups, the average for the Professional group is found to be 59%, for the Skilled Labor group 56%, for the Labor group 60%, and for the total group 59%.

¹See also appendix pp 225-29

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

Much has been written in the literature concerning the need for courses in elementary economics in the schools, but before such courses could be set up it would be necessary to determine the range of children's understanding of economic situations. Other writers have conducted investigations along this line, but their work has been done with children of secondary levels and have been confined to the buying and spending experiences of the children. A summary of these findings is presented in Chapter II of this thesis.

CHAPTER V

Summary and Conclusions

The questionnaire method was chosen as the most effective means of securing this information from the children and the information from these questionnaires has been tabulated and presented in Chapter IV.

Because of the length of the questionnaire, the writer has chosen to summarize the findings of each section of the questionnaire separately and to make conclusions for each section. Certain broad general conclusions are then made covering the complete data.

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The purpose of this investigation was to determine as far as possible the economic understandings of children of middle grade level.

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Because of the length of the questionnaire, the writer has chosen to summarize the findings of each section of the questionnaire separately and to make conclusions for each section. Certain broad general conclusions are then made covering the complete data.

Conclusions:

ALLOWANCE

More than two-thirds of the children, 68%, reported that they receive allowances. Age appears to have no special importance in this case. More boys than girls indicated that they have allowances given them. The largest proportion of children answering affirmatively to this question were among the Professional group. The Labor group was second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

It appears that the size of children's allowances increases with their age. There is no appreciable difference in the amounts given to boys and girls. Neither is there great difference among the occupational groups in this respect, although the average for the Skilled Labor group is slightly larger than the other groups. The Labor group is second and the Professional group third.

Very few children, 12% of the total group, indicated that they plan to spend allowance money for such necessities as lunches at school, carfare, or clothes. There is little difference among the age-groups in this respect. Slightly more boys than girls reported spending allowance money in this fashion. There is little difference among the occupational groups in this respect, although the children of the Professional classification show a slightly larger proportion answering affirmatively than in the other two groups.

Nearly all children carry money with them to pay for purchases they make. Age and sex have little bearing on this

ALLOWANCE

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Very few children, 1% of the total group, indicated that they plan to spend allowance money for such necessities as lunches at school, carfare, or clothes. There is little difference among the age-groups in this respect. Slightly more boys than girls reported spending allowance money in this fashion. There is little difference among the occupational groups in this respect, although the children of the Professional classification show a slightly larger proportion answering affirmatively than in the other two groups.

Conclusions: The largest proportion of children answering af-

1. More than half the children questioned do receive allowances. and the Professional group third.

2. Few children are required to spend allowance money for definite needs such as lunches, carfare, or clothes. this

3. Age appears to have a little importance in the matter of allowances except as regards the size of the allowance. Children's allowances increases in amount as they grow older. then half the children, 43%, reported visiting

4. More boys than girls receive allowances and spend it according to definite needs. There is little difference in amounts of money given to boys and girls. Professional

5. More children of the Professional group receive allowances than in the other groups, and more children of this group are required to spend it for definite needs than in the other groups. There is little difference among the occupational groups in amounts of money given for allowances.

Age appears to have little bearing in this respect

Nearly all children, 94%, irrespective of age or occupational grouping, go to the stores for errands. More girls than boys do family shopping, and the proportion of children doing errands at the stores is larger in the Labor group than in the other two groups. The Professional group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third. on errands.

Nearly all children carry money with them to pay for purchases they make. Age and sex have little bearing on this

Conclusions:

1. More than half the children questioned do receive allowances.
2. Few children are required to spend allowance money for definite needs such as lunches, carfare, or clothes.
3. Age appears to have a little importance in the matter of allowances except as regards the size of the allowance. Children's allowances increase in amount as they grow older.
4. More boys than girls receive allowances and spend it according to definite needs. There is little difference in amounts of money given to boys and girls.
5. More children of the Professional group receive allowances than in the other groups, and more children of this group are required to spend it for definite needs than in the other groups. There is little difference among the occupational groups in amounts of money given for allowances.

MARKETING

Nearly all children, 94%, irrespective of age or occupational grouping, go to the stores for errands. More girls than boys do family shopping, and the proportion of children going errands at the stores is larger in the labor group than in the other two groups. The Professional group is second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

Nearly all children carry money with them to pay for purchases they make. Age and sex have little bearing on this

situation. The largest proportion of children answering affirmatively was in the Labor group. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Professional group third.

Few children, 29%, use charge accounts. Age has little importance and boys have more experience than girls with this situation. The proportion of children answering affirmatively to this question was largest among the Professional classification. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups were similar.

Less than half the children, 43%, reported visiting more than one store to compare prices before purchasing an article. Age has little importance and more boys reported affirmatively than girls. The children of the Professional group showed the largest proportion of children reporting that they do visit more than one store to compare prices. The Labor and Skilled Labor groups are similar.

Less than half the children, 40%, indicated an understanding of other considerations than price in making purchases. Age appears to have little bearing in this respect and girls expressed a wider understanding than boys. Again, the Professional group leads with the largest proportion of children expressing an understanding of this situation. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group was third.

Conclusions:

1. Nearly all children go to the stores on errands.
2. Nearly all children carry money with them to pay for purchases they make.

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Conclusions:

1. Nearly all children go to the stores on errands.
2. Nearly all children carry money with them to pay for purchases they make.

3. Nearly all children carry money with them to pay for purchases they make.

4. Few children use charge accounts.

5. Few children visit more than one store to compare prices before purchasing an article.

6. Few children possess an understanding of other considerations than price in purchasing an article.

7. It appears that age has little importance in children's understandings of marketing.

8. Except in considering other qualifications than price, boys have a wider experience than girls.

9. Children of the Professional classifications express a wider understanding of marketing than those of the other two groups. The Labor group is second and the Skilled Labor group third.

EARNINGS

Nearly all children, 94%, irrespective of age or occupational group reported that they earn money. More boys than girls reported affirmatively. More children of the Professional group earn money than in the other two groups. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Approximately two-thirds of the children, 65%, reported having regular part-time jobs. Age appears to have little importance in this respect, and fewer girls reported regular jobs than boys. The largest proportion of affirmative responses was in the Skilled Labor group. The Labor

3. Money and children earn money with their own

for purposes they wish.

4. For children are change and under.

5. Few children will work than one store to compare

prices before making an article.

6. For children compare an understanding of other

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9. Children of the professional classification ex-

press a wider understanding of working than those of the

other two groups. The labor group is second and the skilled

group third.

CONCLUSIONS

Money and children, by the possession of one of

occupational group reported that they earn money. More boys

than girls reported affirmatively. More children of the pro-

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Skilled labor group was second and the labor group third.

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ported having regular part-time jobs. The answer to have

little importance in this respect, and fewer girls reported

regular jobs than boys. The largest proportion of children

five responses was in the skilled labor group. The labor

group was second and the Professional group third.

One third, 33%, of the children indicated that they keep records of their earnings. Younger children keep fewer records than older ones. The children of the Skilled Labor group were first in this respect, the Labor group second and the Professional group third. More boys than girls keep accounts of the amount of money they earn.

Older children earn more money than younger ones and boys earn more than girls. Children of the Skilled Labor group earn more money than children of the other groups. The children of the Labor and Professional classifications are similar in this respect.

Approximately two-thirds, 64%, of the children reported that they spend the money they earn as they please. Younger children reported more supervision of their spending than the older ones. Boys and girls are similar in this respect. A larger proportion of children of the Labor classification are permitted to spend their earnings as they wish than are children of the other groups. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Professional group third.

Conclusions:

1. Nearly all children earn money in some way.
2. More than half the children have regular part-time jobs.
3. Few children keep records of their earnings.
4. More than half the children spend the money they

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Conclusions:

1. Nearly all children earn money in some way.
2. More than half the children have regular part-time jobs.
3. Few children keep records of their earnings.
4. More than half the children spend the money they

earn without supervision.

5. There is a definite relationship between maturity and the amount of money earned, as there is between maturity and the numbers of children keeping records of their earnings, and those spending their earnings without supervision.

6. Boys earn more money than girls. More boys than girls have regular employment and more boys keep records of their earnings.

7. More children of the Professional groups earn money than in the other groups, but the Skilled Labor group leads in numbers having regular jobs, in keeping records, and in amounts of earnings.

INSURANCE

More than half the children, 58%, reported that they have insurance. The proportion of children reporting that they have insurance increases with each older age-group. Fewer girls than boys answered this question affirmatively. A larger proportion of children of the Skilled Labor classification reported that they have insurance than in the other two groups which were similar.

Slightly more than one-third, 36%, of the children expressed an understanding of insurance as a means of saving. Age appears to have little importance in this respect. More boys than girls expressed an understanding of this phase of insurance. The largest proportion of children possessing this understanding were in the Professional and Skilled Labor

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classification. The Labor group was second. More boys than

Conclusions: their own money. The children of the Professional

1. More than half the children have life insurance of some kind. the Labor group third.

2. Few children understand insurance as a means of saving. Age appears to have little bearing on this experience.

3. There is a definite relationship between maturity and numbers of children having insurance. the largest proportion

4. More boys than girls have insurance and express and understanding of it as a means of saving.

5. A larger proportion of children of the Skilled Labor classification have insurance and express an understanding of it than in the other groups. The Professional group was second and the Labor group third. children of the Professional

BANKS Labor group was second and

the Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third. More than half the children, 59%, reported having bank accounts. Except for the thirteen-year-old children, there is a relationship between age and experience in this respect. More boys than girls have bank accounts. A larger proportion of children of the Professional classification answered affirmatively to this question than in the other groups. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third. maturity and experience are related in the proportion

Slightly more than one-third, 36%, of the children reported depositing money in their own accounts. Except for the thirteen-year-old age-group, the proportion of affirma-

classification. The Labor group was second.

Conclusions:

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2. Few children understand insurance as a means of saving.
3. There is a definite relationship between maturity and numbers of children having insurance.
4. More boys than girls have insurance and express and understanding of it as a means of saving.
5. A larger proportion of children of the Skilled Labor classification have insurance and express an understanding of it than in the other groups. The Professional group was second and the Labor group third.

HANKS

More than half the children, 59%, reported having bank accounts. Except for the thirteen-year-old children, there is a relationship between age and experience in this respect. More boys than girls have bank accounts. A larger proportion of children of the Professional classification answered affirmatively to this question than in the other groups. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Slightly more than one-third, 36%, of the children reported depositing money in their own accounts. Except for the thirteen-year-old age-group, the proportion of affirmative

tive responses increases with each age-group. More boys than girls deposit their own money. The children of the Professional group led in this respect. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Few pupils, 14%, reported withdrawing money from their own accounts. Age appears to have little bearing on this experience. Fewer girls than boys responded affirmatively to this question. The Professional group had the largest proportion of children answering that they withdraw money themselves.

Few children, 18%, reported that they had had membership in a Christmas or Vacation Club. Age and sex appear to have little bearing on this experience. The largest proportion of affirmative responses was among children of the Professional classifications. The Labor group was second and the Skilled Labor group third.

Conclusions:

1. More than half the children have bank accounts.
2. Few children deposit money in their own accounts.
3. Few children withdraw money from their own accounts.
4. Few children have had experience with Christmas or Vacation clubs.
5. Maturity and experience are related in the proportions of children reporting possession of bank accounts and in depositing money. Age has little bearing on other phases of banking.

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2. Few children deposit money in their own accounts.
3. Few children withdraw money from their own accounts.
4. Few children have had experience with Christmas or Vacation clubs.
5. Maturity and experience are related in the proportions of children reporting possession of bank accounts and in depositing money. Age has little bearing on other phases of banking.

6. More boys than girls express an understanding of and experience with banking.

7. The largest proportion of children expressing a familiarity with different phases of banking was among children of the Professional classifications. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

POST OFFICE

Two-thirds of the children, 67%, expressed a knowledge of the cost of mailing a letter. Age appears to have little bearing in this instance. More girls than boys have this understanding. The largest proportion of correct responses was among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Professional group was second and the Labor group third.

Two-thirds of the children, 67%, expressed a knowledge of the cost of mailing a post card. Age seems to have little relationship to understanding in this case. More girls than boys answered this question correctly. The largest proportion of correct responses was among children of the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Few children, 19%, knew the cost of sending an airmail letter within the country. There was no relationship between age and understanding in this instance. More boys than girls possess this understanding. The largest proportion of correct responses was given by the children of the Professional group. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor

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group third.

Very few children, 10%, reported a knowledge of special delivery service. Neither age nor occupational grouping has a bearing on this understanding. More boys than girls expressed an understanding of the special delivery service.

Approximately one quarter of the children, 26%, indicated that they had purchased money orders. There is a relationship shown between age and experience in purchasing money orders, although only a few children reported having had this experience. More boys than girls had done so. The largest proportion of affirmative responses was in the Labor Group. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Professional group third.

Conclusions:

1. More than half the children know the cost of mailing a letter.
2. More than half the children know the cost of mailing a post card.
3. Few children know the cost of mailing airmail or special delivery letters.
4. Few of the children have purchased money orders.
5. More girls than boys know the cost of mailing letters and post cards, but fewer girls understand the cost of airmail, special delivery, and money order services.
6. Age has little relationship to understanding in

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Very few children, 10%, reported a knowledge of special delivery service. Neither age nor occupational group has a bearing on this understanding. More boys than girls expressed an understanding of the special delivery service.

Approximately one quarter of the children, 25%, indicated that they had purchased money orders. There is a relationship shown between age and experience in purchasing money orders, although only a few children reported having had this experience. More boys than girls had done so. The largest proportion of affirmative responses was in the Labor Group. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Professional group third.

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5. More girls than boys know the cost of mailing letters and post cards, but fewer girls understand the cost of airmail, special delivery, and money order services.
6. Age has little relationship to understanding in

this instance.

7. There appears to be no pattern among the occupational groups with relation to understandings of the postal services.

TRAVEL

More than half the children, 57%, indicated that they buy their own train or bus tickets. Except for the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a definite relationship between age and experience in this instance. More boys than girls answered affirmatively. A larger proportion of children of the Skilled Labor classification reported affirmatively on this question than in the other groups. The Labor group was second and the Professional group third.

Less than one-quarter of the children, 21%, said they have purchased strips of books of tickets. Except for the thirteen-year-old age-groups, there is a definite relationship between age and experience. The largest proportion of affirmative responses came from children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Less than half the children, 39%, expressed an understanding of the economy of buying tickets in strips or books. Again, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding, except for the thirteen-year-old age-group. More boys than girls possess this understanding. A larger proportion of children of the Skilled Labor group indicated an

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understanding of this situation than in the other groups.

The Professional group was second and the Labor group third.

Nearly two-thirds of the children, 60%, reported that they have taken advantage of the half-fare privilege. Age appears to have little bearing on this question. More boys answered affirmatively than girls. The largest proportion of affirmative responses came from children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Less than half the children, 41%, expressed an understanding of the age limit of half-fare tickets. There is no indication of a relationship between age and understanding in this instance. More girls than boys indicated that they possess this understanding. The largest proportion of correct answers to this question was among children of the Skilled Labor classification. The Labor group was second and the Professional group third.

Conclusions:

1. More than half the children buy their own bus or train tickets.
2. Few children have purchased books or strips of tickets, but more of them indicated that they appreciate the economy of buying them in this way.
3. More than half the children have taken advantage of the half-fare privilege.
4. Less than half the children expressed an under-

understanding of this situation than in the other groups. The Professional group was second and the Labor group third. Nearly two-thirds of the children, 60%, reported that they have taken advantage of the half-fare privilege. Age appears to have little bearing on this question. More boys answered affirmatively than girls. The largest proportion of affirmative responses came from children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

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standing of the age-limit of the half-fare privilege.

5. In three cases, except for the thirteen-year-olds, there was a relationship between age and understanding. There was no such indication in the other two cases.

More boys than girls expressed an understanding of these situations.

Children of the Skilled Labor classification showed a wider range of understanding of situations having to do with travel than those of the other groups. The Professional group is second and the Labor group is third.

BONDS and STAMPS

More than three-fourths of the children, 86%, reported that they have purchased victory stamps. More boys than girls reported affirmatively to this question. There is a relationship between maturity and experience in this instance. The largest proportion of affirmative responses came from children of the Professional classification. The Labor group was second, and the Skilled Labor group third.

Approximately three-fourths of the children, 73%, said they had purchased bonds. Age appears to have no bearing on experience in this case. More boys than girls have bought bonds. Children of the Professional group show the largest proportion of affirmative answers to this question. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

Approximately a quarter of the children, 27%, reported that they had made out their own applications for bonds.

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 The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.
 Approximately a quarter of the children, 24%, report-
 ed that they had made out their own applications for bonds.

Except for the thirteen-year-old age-groups, the proportion increased with maturity. More boys than girls said they made out applications themselves for bonds. The largest proportion of children answering this question affirmatively was among those of the Professional classification. The Labor group was second and the Skilled Labor group third.

Nearly two-thirds of the children, 62%, knew the cost of a \$25 bond. Again, except for the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding. More boys than girls possess this knowledge. The Skilled Labor group gave the largest proportion of correct answers to the question. The Professional group was second and the Labor group third.

Very few of the children, 9%, knew the cost of a \$50 bond. Age appears to have little relation to understanding of this question. More boys than girls answered correctly. The children of the Professional group have the largest proportion of correct responses. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Few children, 16%, knew the cost of a \$100 bond. Neither age nor sex had any relation to understanding of this question. More children of the Professional group answered correctly than in any other group. The largest proportion of children answering correctly was in the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group was second and the Labor group third.

Except for the fifteen-year-old age-group, the proportion increased with maturity. More boys than girls said they made out applications themselves for bonds. The largest proportion of children answering this question affirmatively was among those of the Professional classification. The Labor Group was second and the Skilled Labor Group third. Nearly two-thirds of the children, 62%, knew the cost of a \$25 bond. Again, except for the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a relationship between maturity and understanding. More boys than girls possess this knowledge. The Skilled Labor Group gave the largest proportion of correct answers to the question. The Professional Group was second and the Labor Group third. Very few of the children, 2%, knew the cost of a \$50 bond. Age appears to have little relation to understanding of this question. More boys than girls answered correctly. The children of the Professional Group gave the largest proportion of correct responses. The Skilled Labor Group was second and the Labor Group third. Few children, 1%, knew the cost of a \$100 bond. Neither age nor sex had any relation to understanding of this question. More children of the Professional Group answered correctly than in any other group. The largest proportion of children answering correctly was in the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor Group was second and the Labor Group third.

More than half the children, 59%, indicated that they knew the length of the maturity period of Victory Bonds. There is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding, except for the thirteen-year-old age-group. More boys than girls possess this knowledge. The largest proportion of correct responses came from children of the Professional classification. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third. boys have a wider range of under-

Conclusions: economic situations than girls.

1. More than three-fourths of the children have purchased Victory Stamps. definite relationship between maturity

and understanding. 2. Approximately three-fourths of the children have bought bonds. children of the Professional classification have

a wider range of understanding. 3. Approximately one-fourth of the children made out their own applications for bonds. this investigation than

children. 4. Nearly two-thirds of the children know the cost of a \$25 bond. group third.

5. Few of the children know the cost of a \$50 bond.

6. Few of the children know the cost of a \$100 bond.

year-old 7. More than half the children know the length of the maturity period of Victory Bonds. had been questioned. The

group 8. Except for the children of the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding of bonds and stamps.

9. Boys have a better understanding of bonds and stamps than girls. children.

More than half the children, 52%, indicated that they knew the length of the maturity period of Victory Bonds. There is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding, except for the thirteen-year-old age-group. More boys than girls possess this knowledge. The largest proportion of correct responses came from children of the professional classification. The Skilled Labor Group is second and the Labor Group third.

Conclusions:

1. More than three-fourths of the children have purchased Victory Stamps.
2. Approximately three-fourths of the children have bought bonds.
3. Approximately one-fourth of the children made out their own applications for bonds.
4. Nearly two-thirds of the children know the cost of a \$25 bond.
5. Few of the children know the cost of a \$50 bond.
6. Few of the children know the cost of a \$100 bond.
7. More than half the children know the length of the maturity period of Victory Bonds.
8. Except for the children of the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding of bonds and stamps.
9. Boys have a better understanding of bonds and stamps than girls.

10. Children of the Professional classifications express a wider range of experience with and understanding of bonds and stamps than children of the other groups. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

There are certain broad generalizations that can be drawn from these data.

1. In general, boys have a wider range of understanding of economic situations than girls.

2. Except for the children of the thirteen-year-old age-group, there is a definite relationship between maturity and understanding.

3. Children of the Professional classification have a wider range of understanding of and experience with the economic situations considered in this investigation than children of other groups, The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER STUDY.

1. It would be interesting to know how the thirteen-year-old age-groups would compare with the other age-groups if all thirteen-year-old children had been questioned. The group considered in this survey were only those who are in the middle grades and for one reason or another have been retarded.

2. It would be interesting to know how much directed spending is done by children.

10. Children of the Professional classification express a wider range of experience with and understanding of bonds and stamps than children of the other groups. The Skilled Labor group is second and the Labor group third.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

There are certain broad generalizations that can be

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2. It would be interesting to know how much directed spending is done by children.

3. This investigation did not inquire, though it might well have, how much money is given children exclusive of allowance.

4. This survey was carried out among children of one town, in a residential suburban area. It would be interesting to know whether the results would be different if the same kind of survey were done in other types of communities in rural or urban sections.

5. It would be interesting, too, to know whether the picture of earnings and spendings would be the same if accounts or diaries of actual amounts were kept for a stated period, and the results tabulated.

6. A survey could well be made to determine how many of the economic experiences considered here are actually a part of the teaching program of different school systems.

3. This investigation did not include, of course, the
question of the effect of the school on the child's
development, but it was a very important one.
4. This survey was carried out in a very different
way, in a residential environment, and it would be interesting
to know whether the results would be different.
5. Some kind of survey was made in other parts of the country
in order to obtain results.
6. It would be interesting, too, to know whether the
results of the survey and the results of the survey in
other parts of the country were different.
7. The survey could well be made in other parts of the country
in order to obtain results.
8. The survey could well be made in other parts of the country
in order to obtain results.

ALLOWANCE OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	16		17		18	
Pres. Item	Number	\$	Number	\$	Number	\$
1	1		130	72.22*	14	62.50
2	1		1	\$.10-31.50	1	\$.10-42.50
			AV. .53		AV. .45	
3	1		1	11.11	1	5.80
4	1		1	16.67	2	11.77
5-8	1		1	44.44	4	23.37
9	1		15	61.11	7	42.17
10	1		1	22.22	0	
11	1		13	38.59	9	36.36
12	1			22.54	7	41.37
13	1		1	36.36	7	41.37
14	1		1	22.22	4	33.33
15	1		1	50	6	47.62
16	1		7	38.89	6	35.29
17	1		3	27.78	3	31.48
18	1		1	50	5	29.41
19	1		1		2	11.77
20	1		1	27.78	3	28.42
21	1		1	16.67	6	28.59
22	1		1	5.56	1	11.77
23	1		1	11.11	1	11.77
24	1		-	-	-	-

APPENDIX

*Except where dollar signs are used, number refers to number of respondents. The percent of respondents for each group.

APPENDIX

ALLOWANCE OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		18		17			
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	4	22.22	13*	72.22*	14	82.35	
2	R. \$.10-\$1.50 Av. .36		R. \$.10-\$1.50 Av. .53		R. \$.10-\$2.00 Av. .45		
3	0		2	11.11	1	5.88	
4	2	11.11	3	16.67	2	11.77	
5-a	2	11.11	8	44.44	4	23.53	
b	3	16.67	11	61.11	7	41.17	
c	0		4	22.22	0		
d	4	22.22	10	55.56	9	52.94	
e	3	16.67	10	55.56	7	41.17	
f	0		7	38.89	7	41.17	
g	1	5.56	4	22.22	4	23.53	
h	3	16.67	9	50.00	8	47.05	
i	2	11.11	7	38.89	6	35.29	
j	1	5.56	5	27.78	3	17.64	
k	3	16.67	9	50.00	5	29.41	
l	0		0		2	11.77	
m	0		5	27.78	5	29.41	
n	0		3	16.67	6	35.29	
o	1	5.56	1	5.56	2	11.77	
p	0		2	11.11	2	11.77	
q	-		-		-		

*Except where dollar signs are used, number refers to number of responses, % to percent of responses for each group.

ALLOWANCE OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Labor Skilled Labor Professional

No. in Group	18	17
Item Number	Number	Number
1	13*	72.22* 14
2	R. 10-11.50 Av. .55	R. 10-12.00 Av. .45
3	2	11.11 1
4	3	16.67 2
5-a	8	44.44 4
b	11	61.11 7
c	4	22.22 0
d	10	22.22 9
e	10	22.22 7
f	7	38.89 7
g	4	22.22 4
h	9	50 8
i	7	38.89 6
j	5	27.78 3
k	9	50 5
l	0	11.77 2
m	5	27.78 5
n	3	16.67 6
o	1	2.56 2
p	2	11.11 2
q	-	-

*Except where dollar signs are used, number refers to number of responses, to percent of responses for each group.

ALLOWANCE OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	6		18		13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	4	66.67	13	72.22	9	69.23
2	R. \$.10- Av. .36	\$.50	R. \$.10- Av. .29	\$.50	R. \$.10- Av. .55	\$2.15
3	0	20	2	11.11	3	23.06
4	2	33.33	2	11.11	0	
5-a	2	33.33	7	38.89	1	7.69
b	3	50	10	55.56	5	38.46
c	0	30	1	5.56	3	23.06
d	4	66.67	13	72.22	7	53.84
e	3	50	8	44.44	5	38.46
f	0	30	8	44.44	3	23.06
g	1	16.67	6	33.33	7	53.84
h	3	50	4	22.22	8	61.53
i	2	33.33	1	5.56	7	53.84
j	1	16.67	4	22.22	3	23.06
k	3	50	9	50.00	8	61.53
l	0	10	1	5.56	0	12
m	0	20	4	22.22	3	23.06
n	0	20	0	11.03	0	28
o	1	16.67	1	5.56	3	23.06
p	0	10	3	16.67	0	8
q	-		-		-	12

ALLOWANCE OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	C	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professionals	
		Number	\$	Number	\$	Number	\$
1	4	66.67	13	72.22	9	69.23	
2	H. \$.10-5.50 Av. .76			R. \$.10-5.50 Av. .52		R. \$.10-5.15 Av. .52	
3	0			11.11	3	23.06	
4	2	33.33	2	11.11	0		
5-a	2	33.33	7	38.89	1	7.69	
b	3	50	10	52.56	2	38.46	
c	0		1	2.56	3	23.06	
d	4	66.67	13	72.22	7	53.84	
e	3	50	8	44.44	2	38.46	
f	0		8	44.44	3	23.06	
g	1	16.67	6	33.33	7	53.84	
h	3	50	4	32.22	8	61.53	
i	2	33.33	1	2.56	7	53.84	
j	1	16.67	4	32.22	3	23.06	
k	3	50	9	50	8	61.53	
l	0		1	2.56	0		
m	0		4	32.22	3	23.06	
n	0		0		0		
o	1	16.67	1	2.56	3	23.06	
p	0		3	16.67	0		
q	-		-		-		

ALLOWANCE OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		29		25	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	6	60	16	55.17	18	72
2	R. \$.10-\$1.25 Av. .60		R. \$.10-\$1.50 Av. .52		R. \$.10-\$2.00 Av. .40	
3	2	20	3	10.34	2	8
4	2	20	6	20.69	1	4
5-a	4	40	7	24.13	11	44
b	3	30	9	31.03	11	44
c	3	30	4	13.79	1	4
d	4	40	11	37.93	14	56
e	3	30	9	31.03	7	28
f	3	30	11	37.93	11	44
g	2	20	5	17.24	6	24
h	1	10	9	31.03	11	44
i	3	30	7	24.13	6	24
j	3	30	8	27.58	5	20
k	4	40	11	37.93	10	40
l	1	10	5	17.24	3	12
m	2	20	6	20.69	6	24
n	2	20	9	31.03	7	28
o	0		1	3.44	1	4
p	1	10	4	13.79	2	8
q	-bank ft 40		-riding 5.26		1bowling 8	
					3riding 12	

ALLOWANCE OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor	No. in Group	Skilled Labor	Professional
Item	Number	Item	Number	Number
1	6	16	52.17	18
2	10-11.25	17	10-11.50	19
	Av. .60		Av. .52	Av. .40
3	20	2	10.34	2
4	20	6	20.69	1
5	40	7	24.13	11
6	30	9	31.03	11
7	30	4	13.79	1
8	40	11	37.93	14
9	30	9	31.03	7
10	30	11	37.93	11
11	20	5	17.24	6
12	10	9	31.03	11
13	30	7	24.13	6
14	30	8	27.58	5
15	40	11	37.93	10
16	10	5	17.24	3
17	20	6	20.69	6
18	20	9	31.03	7
19	0	1	3.44	1
20	10	4	13.79	2
21	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	-
38	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	-	-
52	-	-	-	-
53	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-
56	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-
58	-	-	-	-
59	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	-
62	-	-	-	-
63	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-
77	-	-	-	-
78	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	-	-
82	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	-	-
84	-	-	-	-
85	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	-
88	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-
90	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-
94	-	-	-	-
95	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-
98	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-

ALLOWANCE OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		19		14	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	60.73	10	52.63	10	71.42
2	R. \$.25-\$.50 Av. .42		R. \$.10-\$ 2.25 Av. .59		R. \$.25-\$ 1.25 Av. .54	
3	0	18.18	1	5.26	0	6.28
4	1	20.09	1	5.26	1	7.14
5-a	2	40.64	7	36.84	6	42.85
b	0	36.36	8	42.10	4	28.57
c	1	20.09	2	10.52	1	7.14
d	1	20.45	8	42.10	9	64.28
e	2	40.27	7	36.84	5	35.71
f	0	27.27	6	31.57	2	14.28
g	1	20.45	5	26.31	3	21.42
h	2	40.45	6	31.57	6	42.85
i	0	18.18	2	10.52	2	14.28
j	0	9.09	3	15.78	1	7.14
k	1	20.27	6	31.57	7	50
l	0	9.09	1	5.26	1	7.14
m	1	20.27	2	10.52	2	14.28
n	0	27.27	0	11.11	0	38.46
o	0	9.09	2	10.52	1	7.14
p	0	36.36	0	11.11	0	61.29
q	2bank it 40		lriding 5.26		ldogs 7.14	

ALLOWANCE OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Item Number	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	3	60	10	22.63	10	71.42
2	2	R. 42.25-42.25 Av. 42.25	25-42.25	R. 42.25-42.25 Av. 42.25	10-42.25	R. 42.25-42.25 Av. 42.25	42.25-42.25
3	3	0		1	2.26	0	
4	4	1	20	1	2.26	1	7.14
5-a	5	2	40	7	36.84	6	42.85
b	6	0		8	42.10	4	28.57
c	7	1	20	2	10.52	1	7.14
d	8	1	20	8	42.10	9	64.28
e	9	2	40	7	36.84	2	35.71
f	10	0		6	31.57	2	14.28
g	11	1	20	2	26.31	3	21.42
h	12	2	40	6	31.57	6	42.85
i	13	0		2	10.52	2	14.28
j	14	0		3	15.78	1	7.14
k	15	1	20	6	31.57	7	50
l	16	0		1	2.26	1	7.14
m	17	1	20	2	10.52	2	14.28
n	18	0		0		0	
o	19	0		2	10.52	1	7.14
p	20	0		0		0	
q	21	Spank at 40		riding 2.26		riding 2.26	7.14

ALLOWANCE OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	11		18		32	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	8	72.73	5	27.77	18	56.25
2	R. \$.25-\$1.00 Av. .59		R. \$.25-\$.60 Av. .35		R. \$.25-\$1.25 Av. .57	
3	2	18.18	1	5.56	2	6.26
4	1	9.09	1	5.56	2	6.26
5-a	7	63.64	4	22.22	12	37.56
b	4	36.36	3	16.67	11	34.37
c	1	9.09	1	5.56	1	3.13
d	5	45.45	2	11.11	15	46.87
e	3	27.27	2	11.11	10	31.25
f	3	27.27	1	5.56	10	31.25
g	5	45.45	3	16.67	5	15.65
h	5	45.45	4	22.22	8	25
i	2	18.18	3	16.67	7	21.87
j	1	9.09	2	11.11	7	21.87
k	3	27.27	2	11.11	10	31.25
l	1	9.09	1	5.56	4	12.50
m	3	27.27	3	16.67	7	21.87
n	3	27.27	2	11.11	10	31.25
o	1	9.09	1	5.56	0	
p	4	36.36	2	11.11	14	43.87
q	0		0		0	

ALLIANCE OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	No. in Group	
				11	18
Quest. Item	Number	Number	Number	11	18
1	3	78.75	27.77	18	56.25
2	4	4.25-41.00	R. \$.25-4.60	R. \$.25-41.25	Av. .57
3	2	18.18	5.56	2	6.25
4	1	9.09	5.56	2	6.25
5-a	7	65.64	28.23	12	37.50
b	4	36.36	16.67	11	34.37
c	1	9.09	5.56	1	3.13
d	2	45.45	11.11	12	46.87
e	3	27.27	11.11	10	31.25
f	3	27.27	5.56	10	31.25
g	2	45.45	16.67	2	15.62
h	2	45.45	28.23	8	25
i	2	18.18	16.67	7	21.87
j	1	9.09	11.11	7	21.87
k	3	27.27	11.11	10	31.25
l	1	9.09	5.56	4	12.50
m	3	27.27	16.67	7	21.87
n	3	27.27	11.11	10	31.25
o	1	9.09	5.56	0	
p	4	36.36	11.11	14	45.87
q	0	0	0	0	

ALLOWANCE OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
1	13	56.52		15	62.49	13	68.42
2	R. \$.25-\$1.50 Av. .53			R. \$.25-\$1.00 Av. .54		R. \$.25-\$1.25 Av. .64	
3	3	13.04		3	12.51	7	36.82
4	4	17.39		5	20.85	3	15.78
5-a	11	47.82		12	50	8	42.08
b	7	30.43		7	29.19	10	52.63
c	2	8.69		4	16.68	3	15.78
d	10	43.47		12	50	11	57.56
e	5	21.73		5	20.85	8	42.08
f	3	13.54		4	16.68	4	21.04
g	5	21.73		6	25	9	47.34
h	5	21.73		11	45.87	8	42.08
i	2	8.69		8	33.33	3	15.78
j	3	13.04		0		3	15.78
k	4	17.39		8	33.33	9	47.34
l	2	8.69		4	16.68	4	21.04
m	2	8.69		3	12.51	5	26.30
n	2	8.69		0		1	5.26
o	2	8.69		0		0	
p	1	4.34		0		0	
q	lfeed my pony						

ALLOWANCE OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD

No. in Group	Labor	23	24	Professional	10
1	13	38.82	15	38.49	38.48
2	13	38.82	15	38.49	38.48
3	3	13.04	3	13.04	13.04
4	4	17.38	5	20.85	15.78
5-6	11	47.82	12	50	48.08
7	7	30.43	7	39.13	32.82
8	2	8.89	4	16.83	15.78
9	10	43.47	12	50	37.86
10	5	21.73	5	20.85	48.08
11	3	13.84	4	16.83	21.04
12	5	21.73	6	25	47.34
13	3	21.73	11	45.97	48.08
14	2	8.89	3	32.83	15.78
15	3	13.04	0		15.78
16	4	17.38	8	33.33	47.34
17	2	8.89	4	16.83	21.04
18	2	8.89	3	12.81	38.30
19	2	8.89	0		5.38
20	2	8.89	0		
21	1	4.54	0		

11584 my
1584

ALLOWANCE OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	8		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100.00	6	66.67	6	100
2	R. \$.50-\$1.00 Av. .70		R. \$.50-\$1.00 Av. .75		R. \$.25-\$2.00 Av. .90	
3	0	0.00	1	11.11	2	33.33
4	0	0.00	0		2	33.33
5-a	5	100	6	66.67	6	100
b	2	40	5	55.56	4	66.67
c	1	20.00	2	22.22	3	50
d	3	60	6	66.67	5	83.33
e	2	40	5	55.56	3	50
f	2	40.00	4	44.44	4	66.67
g	1	20.00	4	44.44	2	33.33
h	2	40	4	44.44	3	50
i	2	40.00	3	33.33	4	66.67
j	3	60.00	1	11.11	1	16.67
k	1	20.00	2	22.22	4	66.67
l	3	60.00	3	33.33	1	16.67
m	3	60	2	22.22	3	50
n	3	60	3	33.33	3	50
o	3	60.00	0	0.00	2	33.33
p	0	0.00	1	11.11	1	16.67
q	-		-		-	

ALLOCATION OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD 2075

No. in Group	Spec. Item Number	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	\$	Number	\$	Number	\$
1		5	100	8	88.87	6	100
2		R. # 80-11.00 Av. 70		R. # 80-11.00 Av. 75		R. # 80-12.00 Av. 80	
3		0		1	11.11	2	33.33
4		0		0		2	33.33
5-8		5	100	6	88.87	8	100
9		2	40	2	33.33	4	88.87
10		1	20	2	33.33	3	80
11		2	60	3	88.87	5	83.33
12		2	40	3	88.87	3	80
13		2	40	4	44.44	4	88.87
14		1	20	4	44.44	2	33.33
15		2	40	4	44.44	3	80
16		2	40	3	33.33	4	88.87
17		3	60	1	11.11	1	18.87
18		1	20	2	33.33	4	88.87
19		3	60	3	33.33	1	18.87
20		3	60	3	33.33	3	80
21		3	60	3	33.33	3	80
22		3	60	0		2	33.33
23		0		1	11.11	1	18.87
24		-		-		-	

ALLOWANCE OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	7	58.34	5	41.67	4	100
2	R. \$.25- \$1.50 Av. .62		R. \$.50- \$1.50 Av. 1.00		R. \$.25- \$1.00 Av. .50	
3	1	8.33	0		2	50
4	1	8.33	0		0	
5-a	6	50	4	33.33	3	75
b	6	50	3	25	4	100
c	1	8.33	0		0	
d	6	50	4	44.44	4	100
e	6	50	1	8.33	3	75
f	5	41.67	1	8.33	1	25
g	1	8.33	3	25	2	50
h	3	25	2	16.67	3	75
i	2	16.67	9	75	2	50
j	1	8.33	0		1	25
k	5	41.67	2	16.67	2	50
l	1	8.33	1	8.33	2	50
m	0		1	8.33	1	25
n	0		1	8.33	0	
o	1	8.33	2	16.67	0	
p	1	8.33	2	16.67	1	25
q	-		-		riding	

ALLOWANCE OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	Number		Number	
				1	2	3	4
1	7	25.34	41.87	4	100		
2	R. 25-31.50 Av. 28	R. 25-31.50 Av. 1.00	R. 25-31.50 Av. 1.50				
3	1	8.33	0	2	50		
4	1	8.33	0	0			
5-a	6	50	25.33	3	75		
b	6	50	25	4	100		
c	1	8.33	0	0			
d	6	50	24.44	4	100		
e	6	50	8.33	3	75		
f	6	41.67	8.33	1	25		
g	1	8.33	25	3	50		
h	3	25	16.67	3	75		
i	2	15.67	75	2	50		
j	1	8.33	0	1	25		
k	5	41.67	15.67	3	50		
l	1	8.33	8.33	2	50		
m	0		8.33	1	25		
n	0		8.33	0			
o	1	8.33	16.67	0			
p	1	8.33	16.67	1	25		
q	-	-	-	-			

riding

ALLOWANCE OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Ques. Item	Labor	Skilled Labor		Professional
			3		
			Number	%	
1			3	100	
2			R. \$.50-\$2.00		
			Av. 1.00		
3			1	33.33	
4			0		
5-a			3	100	
	b		2	66.67	
	c		0		
	d		3	100	
	e		2	66.67	
	f		1	33.33	
	g		2	66.67	
	h		3	100	
	i		0		
	j		0		
	k		1	33.33	
	l		0		
	m		0		
	n		1	33.33	
	o		0		
	p		1	33.33	
	q		-		

ALLOWANCE OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor	Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		3	0	18	0	17
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	33.33	18	100	14	82.35
2	R. \$1.00 Av. 1.00		17	94.44	16	94.12
3	1	33.33	11	61.11	56	35.29
4	0		8	44.44	12	70.58
5-a	1	33.33	7	38.89	12	70.58
b	1	33.33				

ALLOWANCE OF EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor	Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		1	6	18	13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
g	0	100	15	83.33	13	100
h	0	100	16	88.89	11	84.61
i	0	10.67	4	22.22	5	38.46
j	0	33.33	5	16.67	6	46.15
k	0	10.67	6	33.33	9	69.23
l	0					
m	0					
n	0					
o	0					
p	0					
q	0					

ALLOWANCE OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional
		Number	%	
1	1	1	33.33	
2		R. \$1.00 Av. 1.00		
3	1	1	33.33	
4	0			
5-a	1	1	33.33	
b	1	1	33.33	
c	0			
d	1	1	33.33	
e	1	1	33.33	
f	1	1	33.33	
g	0			
h	0			
i	0			
j	0			
k	0			
l	0			
m	0			
n	0			
o	0			
p	0			
q	0			

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	0		18		17	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	100	18	100	14	82.35
2	10	100	17	94.44	15	88.23
3	1	10	11	61.11	56	35.29
4	4	40	8	44.44	12	70.58
5	2	20	7	38.89	12	70.58

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	6		18		13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	6	100	15	83.33	13	100
2	6	100	16	88.89	11	84.61
3	1	16.67	4	22.22	5	38.46
4	2	33.33	3	16.67	6	46.15
5	1	16.67	6	33.33	9	69.23

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1				18	100	14	88.33
2				17	94.44	15	88.23
3				11	61.11	26	38.89
4				8	44.44	12	70.58
5				7	38.89	12	70.58

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		6	100	15	83.33	13	100
2		6	100	16	88.89	11	84.61
3		1	16.67	4	25.25	5	38.46
4		2	33.33	3	16.67	6	46.15
5		1	16.67	6	33.33	8	69.23

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		29		25	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	100	28	96.55	23	92
2	10	100	28	96.55	18	72
3	1	10	6	20.65	10	40
4	4	40	10	34.48	13	52
5	2	20	7	24.13	13	52

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		19		14	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100	18	94.73	14	100
2	5	100	18	94.73	12	85.71
3	1	20	5	26.31	6	42.85
4	2	40	5	26.31	8	57.14
5	2	40	11	57.89	8	57.14

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Guess. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	100	100	88	96.35	23	92
2	10	100	100	88	96.35	18	72
3	1	10	10	8	80.00	10	40
4	4	40	40	10	24.48	13	52
5	2	20	20	7	24.12	13	52

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Guess. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100	100	18	94.73	14	100
2	5	100	100	18	94.73	12	85.71
3	1	20	20	2	28.31	8	48.85
4	2	40	40	2	28.31	8	57.14
5	2	40	40	11	57.89	8	57.14

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR OLD BOYS

No. In Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	11		18		32	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	9	81.81	15	83.33	29	90.62
2	9	81.81	15	83.33	29	90.62
3	3	27.27	5	27.77	13	40.62
4	5	45.45	6	33.33	12	37.50
5	5	45.45	7	38.88	12	37.50

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. In Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	23	100	22	91.66	17	89.47
2	23	100	21	87.50	17	89.47
3	1	4.34	6	25	4	21.05
4	12	52.18	6	25	9	47.36
5	11	47.82	11	45.83	11	57.89

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. In Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	11	9	81.81	15	83.33	29	90.62
2	11	9	81.81	15	83.33	29	90.62
3	11	3	27.27	5	27.77	13	40.62
4	11	5	45.45	6	33.33	12	37.50
5	11	5	45.45	7	38.88	12	37.50

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. In Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	23	23	100	23	91.66	17	89.47
2	23	23	100	21	87.50	17	89.47
3	1	1	4.34	6	25	4	21.05
4	12	12	52.18	6	25	9	47.36
5	11	11	47.82	11	45.83	11	57.89

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100	7	77.78	6	100
2	4	80	7	77.78	6	100
3	2	40	3	33.33	3	50
4	2	40	4	44.44	5	83.33
5	2	40	2	22.22	2	33.33

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	83.33	12	100	4	100
2	10	83.33	12	100	3	75
3	2	16.67	1	8.33	1	25
4	2	16.67	5	41.67	2	50
5	6	50	6	50	1	25

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100	100	7	77.78	6	100
2	4	80		7	77.78	6	100
3	2	40		2	33.33	3	50
4	2	40		4	44.44	5	83.33
5	2	40		2	33.33	2	33.33

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	83.33		12	100	4	100
2	10	83.33		12	100	3	75
3	2	16.67		1	8.33	1	25
4	2	16.67		2	41.67	2	50
5	6	50		6	50	1	25

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional
No. in Group		3		3		0
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	
1		3	100	3	100	
2		3	100	3	100	
3		2	66.67	1	33.33	
4		2	66.67	1	33.33	
5		1	33.33	0		

MARKETING EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional
No. in Group		3		0		0
Ques. Item		Number	%			
1		3	100			
2		3	100			
3		0				
4		2	66.67			
5		1	33.33			

LABOR AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES - 1964-1965

Prof. in Group	Number	Amount	Prof. in Group	Number	Amount
1	3	100	1	3	100
2	3	100	2	3	100
3	2	88.87	3	1	33.33
4	2	88.87	4	1	33.33
5	1	33.33	5	0	

LABOR AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES - 1966-1967

Prof. in Group	Number	Amount	Prof. in Group	Number	Amount
1	3	100	1	3	100
2	3	100	2	3	100
3	0		3	0	
4	2	88.87	4	2	88.87
5	1	33.33	5	1	33.33

EARNINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	0		18		17	
Ques. Item	Number	\$	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	80	18	100.00	17	100
2	3	30	15	83.33	8	47.05
3	1 chickens 1 sell seeds 1 children		6 chores 1 caddy 1 papers 4 lawns 3 chickens 3 gardens		3 chores 1 caddy 2 papers 2 lawns 2 chickens 3 gardens	
4	R. \$.30-4 .50 Av. .35 per week		7 R. \$.15 Av. .50 per week	38.89	4 R. \$.25 Av. .52 per week	23.53
5			R. \$.25-\$4.00 Av. .48 per week		R. \$.20-\$2.25 Av. 1.36 per week	
6	3 candy, ice cream, etc.		14 gifts	77.78	10 candy, ice cream, etc.	58.82
7	2 movies 1 bank 2 stamps		11 candy, ice cream, etc. 11 movies 9 clothes 11 save for something special 6 bank it 14 bonds & stamps 3 bowling 7 comics 2 summer camp		10 candy, ice cream, etc. 4 movies 11 bank acc't 6 church 1 books 1 toys 10 clothes 6 save for something special 3 riding	

EARNINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional
Item	Number	Number	Number
1	18	100	17
2	15	88.33	8
3	3 chores 1 candy 1 papers 4 lawns 3 chickens 3 gardens	3 chores 1 candy 1 papers 4 lawns 3 chickens 3 gardens	3 chores 1 candy 2 papers 3 lawns 2 chickens 3 gardens
4	7	38.88	4
5	R. \$.25-\$4.00 Av. .48 per week	R. \$.25-\$4.00 Av. .48 per week	R. \$.25-\$4.00 Av. .48 per week
6	14	77.78	10
7	11 candy, ice cream, etc. 11 movies 3 clothes 11 save for something special 8 bank it 14 bonds & stamps 3 bowling 7 comics 2 summer camp	11 candy, ice cream, etc. 11 movies 3 clothes 11 save for something special 8 bank it 14 bonds & stamps 3 bowling 7 comics 2 summer camp	10 candy, ice cream, etc. 4 movies 11 bank acct. 8 church 1 books 1 toys 10 clothes 8 save for something special 3 riding

EARNINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	6		18		13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	50	16	88.89	13	100
2	3	50	8	44.44	7	53.84
3	1 chickens 1 sell seeds 1 children		3 chores 1 errands 2 children 2 gardens		2 chores 2 chickens 3 gardens	
4	1	16.67	3	16.67	4	30.76
5	R. \$.20-\$.50 Av. .35 per week		R. \$.15-\$.2.00 Av. .55 per week		R. \$.25-\$.75 Av. .52 per week	
6	3	50	6	33.33	8	61.53
7	3 candy,ice cream,etc. 2 movies 1 bank 2 stamps		6 gifts 6 comics 11 candy,ice cream,etc. 4 movies 8 clothes 3 summer camp 5 stamps		7 candy,ice cream,etc. 7 clothes 6 save for something special 7 war stamps 1 summer camp	

EARNINGS OF WINTER-OLD CITIES

No. in Group	Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	3	50	18	88.89	18	100
2	2	3	50	8	44.44	7	53.84
3	3	1 chickens 1 self needs 1 children		3 chores 1 errands 2 children 2 gardens		2 chores 2 chickens 2 gardens	
4	4	1	16.67	3	16.67	4	30.76
5	5	R. \$.20- Av. .35 per week	50	R. \$.15- Av. .35 per week	50	R. \$.25- Av. .35 per week	50
6	6	3	50	6	33.33	8	61.53
7	7	3 candy, ice cream, etc. 2 movies 1 book 2 stamps		6 gifts 6 comics 11 candy, ice cream, etc. 4 movies 8 clothes 3 summer camp 2 stamps		7 candy, ice cream, etc. 7 clothes 6 save for something special 7 war stamps 1 summer camp	

EARNINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		10		29		25	
Ques.	Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	100		29	100	24	96
2	6	60		23	79.31	13	52
3	2 chores 1 father's store 2 children 1 papers 1 lawns 1 care of dogs			3 chores 4 chickens 3 caddy 1 children 4 papers 10 lawns 6 gardens		4 chores 5 papers 4 lawns 1 caddy 3 gardens	
4	3	30		13	44.82	4	16
5	R. \$.50-\$3.00 Av. per week			R. \$.25-\$3.00 Av. per week		R. \$.10-\$1.70 Av. per week	
6	7	70		12	41.38	11	44
7	7 ice cream, etc. 2 movies, etc. 6 clothes 2 save for something special 5 bank it 6 comics			12 ice cream, etc. 11 movies, etc. 18 clothes 12 save for something special 14 bank it 9 war stamps 4 Cubs 2 gifts		9 ice cream, etc. 4 movies, etc. 13 clothes 9 save for something special 8 bank it 1 comics 3 stamps 1 summer camp	

EARNINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		10	100	28	100	24	92
2		8	60	28	79.31	13	52
3	2 chores 1 father's store 2 children 1 papers 1 lawn 1 care of dogs			3 chores 4 chickens 3 caddy 1 children 4 papers 10 lawn 6 gardens		4 chores 5 papers 4 lawn 1 caddy 3 gardens	
4		3	30	13	44.82	4	16
5	R. \$.50-\$3.00 Av. \$.25-\$3.00 per week			R. \$.25-\$3.00 Av. \$.25-\$3.00 per week		R. \$.10-\$1.70 Av. \$.10-\$1.70 per week	
6		7	70	13	41.39	11	44
7	7 ice cream, etc. 2 movies, etc. 6 clothes 2 save for something special 5 bank it 6 comics 3 stamps 1 summer camp			13 ice cream, etc. 11 movies, etc. 13 clothes 13 save for something special 14 bank it 9 war stamps 4 Gups 2 gifts		8 ice cream, etc. 4 movies, etc. 13 clothes 3 save for something special 6 bank it 1 comics 3 stamps 1 summer camp	

EARNINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		5		19		14	
Ques.	Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		5	100	18	94.73	14	100
2		4	80	14	73.68	9	64.28
3	1 garden 3 children 2 chores 1 companion			5 garden 5 children 4 chores 1 paper route		1 garden 4 children 2 chickens 1 sell water cress 1 road side stand	
4		1	20	6	31.57	6	42.85
5	R. \$.50-\$4.00 Av. per week			R. \$.10-\$4.75 Av. per week		R. \$.40-\$4.00 Av. per week	
6		4	80	11	57.89	9	64.28
7	2 ice cream, etc. 1 movies, etc. 1 clothes 3 bank it 1 give to mother			10 ice cream, etc. 3 movies, etc. 7 clothes 4 bank it 3 save for something special 3 summer camp 1 riding		7 ice cream, etc. 4 movies, etc. 6 clothes 8 bank it 3 save for something special 1 radio 1 wrist watch	

EARNINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Ques. Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	100	18	94.73	14	100
2		4	80	14	73.68	9	64.28
3		1 garden 3 children 2 chores 1 companion		5 garden 5 children 4 chores 1 paper route		1 garden 4 children 2 chickens 1 self water cross 1 road side stand	
4		1	20	6	31.57	6	42.85
5		R. Av. per week \$.50-\$4.00		R. Av. per week \$.10-\$4.75		R. Av. per week \$.40-\$4.00	
6		4	80	11	57.89	9	64.28
7		2 ice cream, etc. 1 movies, etc. 1 clothes 3 bank it 1 give to mother		10 ice cream, etc. 3 movies, etc. 7 clothes 4 bank it 3 save for something special 3 summer camp 1 riding		7 ice cream, etc. 4 movies, etc. 8 clothes 8 bank it 3 save for something special 1 radio 1 wrist watch	

EARNINGS OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		11		18		32	
Ques.	Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		10	90.90	18	100	31	96.87
2		6	54.54	16	99.89	19	59.37
3	1 chickens			2 chickens		2 chickens	
	2 papers			& eggs		7 papers	
	1 chores			1 chores		3 chores	
	2 lawns			4 lawns		4 lawns	
				1 shoeshine		1 milking	
				3 caddy		2 caddy	
				2 gardens		1 ducks	
				1 children		2 cashing	
				3 papers		bottles	
4		2	18.18	4	22.22	7	21.87
5	R. \$.50-\$3.00			R. \$.20-\$2.00		R. \$.15-\$4.30	
	Av. per week			Av. per week		Av. per week	
6		5	45.45	10	55.56	19	59.37
7	4 candy, etc.			6 candy, etc.		19 candy, etc.	
	5 movies			8 movies		4 movies	
	5 save for			8 save for		23 save for	
	something			something		something	
	special			special		special	
	3 bank it			8 bank it		9 bank it	
	3 bonds & stamps			6 bonds & stamps		16 bonds & stamps	
	1 riding			1 riding		1 comics	
	1 church			1 gifts		3 gifts	
				1 camp equip't.		2 books & magazines	
				1 camera supplies		1 sports equip't.	
						1 model planes	
						1 furniture for room	
						1 trip	

EARNINGS OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item Number	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	10	90.90 18	100	31	98.87	
2	2	6	54.54 18	99.89	19	59.37	
3	3	1 chickens 2 papers 1 choros 2 lawns		2 chickens & eggs 1 choros 4 lawns 1 shoeshine 3 caddy 2 gardens 1 children 3 papers		2 chickens 7 papers 3 choros 4 lawns 1 milking 2 caddy 1 ducks 2 washing bottles	
4	4	2	18.18 4	22.22	7	21.87	
5	5	R. \$.50-\$2.00 Av. per week		R. \$.20-\$2.00 Av. per week		R. \$.15-\$4.30 Av. per week	
6	6	5	45.45 10	55.55	19	59.37	
7	7	4 candy, etc. 2 movies 2 save for something special 3 bank it 3 bonds & stamps 1 riding 1 gifts 1 camp equip't. 1 camera supplies		6 candy, etc. 8 movies 8 save for something special 8 bank it 8 bonds & stamps 1 riding 1 gifts 1 camp equip't. 1 camera supplies		19 candy, etc. 4 movies 88 save for something special 9 bank it 16 bonds & stamps 1 comics 3 gifts 2 books & magazines 1 sports equip't. 1 model planes 1 furniture for room 1 trip	

EARNINGS OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	20	86.95	21	87.50	17	89.47	
2	11	47.82	11	58.33	9	47.36	
3	4 chores 10 children 2 gardens		1 chores 7 children 2 gardens 1 lawns 2 chickens 1 blueberrying		5 chores 7 children 1 garden		
4	5	21.73	5	20.83	2	10.52	
5	R. \$.40-\$1.00 Av. per week		R. \$.20-\$1.50 Av. per week		R. \$.50-\$1.00 Av. per week		
6	15	65.21	15	62.50	8	42.10	
7	12 candy, etc. 7 movies 10 save for something special 2 bank it 4 bonds, stamps 3 riding 1 summer camp 1 camera & films		8 candy, etc. 7 movies 8 save for something special 5 bank it 12 bonds, stamps 2 riding 3 gifts 1 give to mother		11 candy, etc. 4 movies 7 save for something special 2 bank it 7 bonds, stamps 2 riding 2 gifts 2 Girl Scout dues 1 ticket to games		

EARNINGS OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	23	Labor	24	Skilled Labor	25	Professional
Case. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	20	86.95	21	87.50	17	82.47
2	11	47.82	11	58.33	9	47.36
3						
	4 chores		1 chores		5 chores	
	10 children		7 children		7 children	
	2 gardens		2 gardens		1 garden	
			1 lawns			
			2 chickens			
			1 blueberrying			
4	5	21.73	5	20.83	2	10.52
5	R. \$.40-\$1.00 Av. per week		R. \$.30-\$1.50 Av. per week		R. \$.50-\$1.00 Av. per week	
6	15	65.21	15	62.50	8	42.10
7						
	12 candy, etc.		8 candy, etc.		11 candy, etc.	
	7 movies		7 movies		4 movies	
	10 save for		8 save for		7 save for	
	something		something		something	
	special		special		special	
	2 bank it		5 bank it		2 bank it	
	4 bonds, stamps		12 bonds, stamps		7 bonds, stamps	
	3 riding		2 riding		2 riding	
	1 summer camp		3 gifts		2 gifts	
	1 camera & films		1 give to mother		2 Girl Scout dues	
					1 ticket to games	

EARNINGS OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100	9	100.00	6	100
2	4	80.00	8	88.89	5	83.33
3	2 lawns 1 errands 2 papers old lady		3 lawns 1 garden 2 hens 2 caddy		1 lawns 2 lobstering 1 paper 1 caddy 1 work for mother	
4	2	40.00	3	33.33	4	66.67
5	R.\$.25-\$2.80 Av. per week		R.\$.30-\$3.00 Av. per week		R.\$.50-\$5.00 Av. per week	
6	2	40	8	88.89	4	66.67
7	2 candy, etc. 2 movies 3 save for something special 3 bank it 2 bonds, stamps 1 riding 1 church		7 candy, etc. 7 movies 4 save for something special 1 bank it 5 bonds, stamps 3 riding 1 trip		3 candy, etc. 1 movies 2 save for something special 3 bank it 4 bonds, stamps 1 ship models 1 buy tools 1 ball games 1 save for college	

EARNINGS OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	W	Number	W	Number	W
1		5	100	9	100.	6	100
2		4	80	8	88.80	5	88.23
3		2 lawns 1 errands 2 papers		2 lawns 1 garden 2 home 2 caddy		1 lawns 2 jobstering 1 paper 1 caddy 1 work for mother	
4		2	40	3	33.33	4	66.67
5		R. 25-32.80 Av. per week		R. 30-43.00 Av. per week		R. 50-55.00 Av. per week	
6		2	40	8	88.80	4	66.67
7		2 candy, etc. 2 movies 3 save for something special 3 bank it 2 bonds, stamps 1 riding 1 church		7 candy, etc. 7 movies 4 save for something special 1 bank it 2 bonds, stamps 3 riding 1 trip		3 candy, etc. 1 movies 2 save for something special 3 bank it 4 bonds, stamps 1 ship models 1 buy tools 1 ball games 1 save for college	

EARNINGS OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	9	75	10	83.33	4	100
2	5	41.67	7	58.34	1	25
3	4 children 3 chores 2 companion to old lady		7 children 2 chores 1 lawns 1 papers		1 children	
4	4	33.33	4	33.33	1	25
5	R.\$.25-\$3.00 Av. per week		R. \$.50-\$4.00 Av. per week		R.\$.90-\$2.50 Av. per week	
6	8	66.67	7	58.34	4	100
7	7 candy,et. 2 movies 3 save for something special 2 bank it 1 bonds,stamps 1 riding 1 camping trip		4 candy,etc. 3 movies 3 save for something special 4 bank it 7 bonds,stamps 1 books		2 candy,etc. 1 movies 1 save for something special 2 bank it 2 bonds,stamps 1 riding 1 camera and films	

EARNINGS OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in group	Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	\$	Number	\$	Number	\$
1	1	9	75	10	82.33	4	100
2	2	5	41.67	7	58.34	1	25
3	3	4 children 3 chores 2 companion to old lady		7 children 2 chores 1 companion to 1 papers		1 children	
4	4	4	33.33	4	33.33	1	25
5	5	R. \$ 25-\$3.00 Av. per week		R. \$ 50-\$4.00 Av. per week		R. \$ 90-\$2.50 Av. per week	
6	6	8	66.67	7	58.34	4	100
7	7	7 candy, etc. 2 movies 3 save for something special 2 bank it 1 bonds, stamps 1 riding 1 camera and films		4 candy, etc. 3 movies 3 save for something special 4 bank it 7 bonds, stamps 1 books		3 candy, etc. 1 movies 1 save for something special 2 bank it 2 bonds, stamps 1 riding 1 camera and films	

EARNINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		3		3		0	
Ques.	Item	Number	%	Number	%		
1		1	100	3	100		
2		2	66.67	3	100		
3	1 papers			1 papers			
	1 amusement park			1 factory			
				2 lawns			
				1 chores			
4		2	66.67	2	66.67		
5	R. \$2.00-\$2.80			R. \$3.50-\$4.00			
	Av.			Av.			
	per week			per week			
6		3	100	3	100		
7	2 candy, etc.			3 candy, etc.			
	1 save for something			1 save for something			
	special			special			
	1 bank it			4 bank it			
	2 bonds, stamps			1 bonds, stamps			
	1 give to mother			4 movies			
				1 riding			
				1 Scouts			

EARNINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Class	Number	Average	Total	Description	Number	Average	Total	Description
1	Labor	1	100	100	1 paper	1	100	100	1 paper
2	Labor	2	66.67	133.34	1 amusement park 1 paper	2	66.67	133.34	1 amusement park 1 paper
3	Labor	3	66.67	200.01	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper	3	66.67	200.01	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper
4	Labor	4	66.67	266.68	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper	4	66.67	266.68	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper
5	Labor	5	66.67	333.35	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper	5	66.67	333.35	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper
6	Labor	6	66.67	400.02	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper	6	66.67	400.02	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper
7	Labor	7	66.67	466.69	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper	7	66.67	466.69	1 amusement park 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper 1 paper

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

EARNINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional
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No. in Group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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1	3	100	5	33.33	5	39.41
---	---	-----	---	-------	---	-------

2	3	100				
---	---	-----	--	--	--	--

3	1 chores					
	2 children					

4	2	66.67	15		15	
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5	R. \$.50-\$3.00		Number	%	Number	%
1	Av. per week	3.33	8	44.44	9	60.23

6	2	66.67	8	11.11	8	15.38
---	---	-------	---	-------	---	-------

7	3 candy					
	2 movies					
	1 save for something special					

8	1 bonds, stamps		20		25	
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9	1 Scouts					
10	1 4H Club dues		Number	%	Number	%

1	8	80	15	51.72	15	48
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2	8	80	7	24.13	8	33
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INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional
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No. in Group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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1	3	60	9	47.36	5	37.71
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2	3	60	5	26.31	8	58.14
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EARNINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Item	Number	Labor			Professional
			3	0	0	
1		3	100			
2		3	100			
3	1 chore 2 children					
4		2	22.67			
5						
	Av. per week					
6		2	22.67			
7	3 candy 2 movies 1 save for something special 1 books, stamps 1 scout 1 4H club dues					

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		0		18		17	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1				11	61.11	12	70.58
2				6	33.33	5	29.41

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		6		18		13	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	33.33	8	44.44	9	69.23
2		1	16.67	2	11.11	2	15.38

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		10		29		25	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		8	80	15	51.72	12	48
2		2	20	7	24.13	8	32

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		5		19		14	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		3	60	9	47.36	5	37.71
2		3	60	5	26.31	8	58.14

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
1	1		11	61.11	12		70.58
2	2		6	33.33	5		29.41

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
1	2	33.33	8	44.44	9	66.63	
2	1	16.67	2	11.11	2	15.38	

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
1	8	80	15	61.73	12	48	
2	2	20	7	24.13	8	32	

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
1	3	60	9	47.36	5	27.27	
2	2	60	5	26.31	3	55.14	

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	11		18		32	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	45.45	13	72.22	17	53.12
2	1	9.09	10	55.56	9	28.12

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	7	30.43	12	50	8	47.36
2	7	30.43	8	33.33	5	26.31

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	4	80	8	88.89	4	66.67
2	3	60	7	77.78	4	66.67

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	9	75	6	50	2	50
2	3	25	3	25	2	50

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. in group		Area, in acres		Value, in dollars	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. in group		Area, in acres		Value, in dollars	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. in group		Area, in acres		Value, in dollars	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. in group		Area, in acres		Value, in dollars	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	3		3		0	

Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	33.33	3	100	12	70.58
2	1	33.33	2	66.67	8	47.06

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	3		0		0	

Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	66.67				
2	1	33.33				

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	Number	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	No. in Group
1	1	33.33	3	0	3
2	1	33.33	2	0	3

INSURANCE UNDERSTANDINGS OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	Number	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional	No. in Group
1	3	33.33	0	0	3
2	1	33.33	0	0	3

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	0		18		17	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	7	70	5	27.78	12	70.58
2	1	10	4	22.22	8	47.05
3	3	30	2	11.11	6	35.29
4						
5	4	40	4	22.22	3	17.64

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	6		18		13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	16.67	8	44.44	11	84.61
2	1	16.67	3	16.67	6	46.15
3	0	0	0	0	4	30.76
4						
5	0	0	1	5.56	2	15.38

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1				2	27.78	12	70.56
2				4	22.22	8	47.05
3				2	11.11	6	36.36
4							
5				4	22.22	3	17.64

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		1	16.67	8	44.44	11	64.81
2		1	16.67	3	16.67	6	46.15
3		0		0		4	30.76
4							
5		0		1	5.56	2	15.38

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		29		25	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	7	70	18	62.07	18	72
2	1	10	12	41.38	12	48
3	3	30	5	17.24	1	4
4						
5	4	40	6	20.69	6	24

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		19		14	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	60	7	36.84	6	42.85
2	1	20	5	26.31	4	28.57
3	1	20	1	5.26	2	14.28
4						
5	1	20	4	21.05	3	21.42

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	7	70	18	82.07	18	72
2	1	1	10	12	41.28	12	48
3	3	3	30	5	17.24	1	4
4							
5	4	4	40	6	20.69	6	24

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	3	80	7	36.84	6	42.85
2	1	1	20	5	26.31	4	26.87
3	1	1	20	1	5.26	2	14.29
4							
5	1	1	20	4	21.05	3	21.43

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		11		18		32	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		5	45.45	14	77.78	22	68.75
2		3	27.27	9	50.00	15	46.87
3		3	27.27	3	16.67	8	25.00
4							
5		2	18.18	2	11.11	1	3.12

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		23		24		19	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		11	47.82	12	50.00	11	57.89
2		2	8.69	5	20.83	5	26.31
3		0	0.00	2	8.33	2	10.52
4							
5		7	30.43	5	20.83	1	5.26

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	5	45.45	14	77.78	23	68.75
2	2	3	27.27	9	50	15	46.87
3	3	3	27.27	3	16.67	8	23
4							
5	2	2	18.18	2	11.11	1	3.12

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	11	47.82	12	50	11	27.89
2	2	2	8.69	5	20.83	5	26.31
3	3	0		2	8.33	2	10.52
4							
5	7	7	30.43	5	20.83	1	5.26

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	60	9	100	6	100
2	2	40	6	66.67	4	66.67
3	0		3	33.33	2	33.33
4						
5	0		3	33.33	4	66.67

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	7	58.34	8	66.67	2	50
2	3	25	4	33.33	2	50
3	1	8.33	1	8.33	0	
4						
5	4	33.33	1	8.33	1	25

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		3	60	9	100	3	100
2		3	40	6	66.67	4	66.67
3		0		3	33.33	3	33.33
4							
5		0		3	33.33	4	66.67

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		7	58.34	8	66.67	3	50
2		3	25	4	33.33	3	50
3		1	8.33	1	8.33	0	
4							
5		4	33.33	1	8.33	1	25

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	3		3		0	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	33.33	3	100		
2	1	33.33	3	100		
3	0		1	33.33		
4						
5	0		0			

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	3		0		0	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	33.33				
2	0	33.33	15	85.33	10	76.32
3	0	33.33	13	72.22	11	84.61
4	2	33.33	3	16.67	2	15.38
5	1	33.33	2	11.11	4	30.76
6	1	16.67	2	11.11	1	7.69

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	1	33.33	3	100	0	0
2	2	1	33.33	3	100	0	0
3	3	0	0	1	33.33	0	0
4							
5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

BANKING EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	1	33.33			0	0
2	2	0	0			0	0
3	3	0	0			0	0
4							
5	5	1	33.33			0	0

UNDERSTANDING OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		0		18		17	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		0	00	12	66.67	12	70.58
2		0	00	13	72.22	9	52.94
3		2	20	0	17.24	3	17.64
4		2	20	3	16.67	5	29.41
5		4	40	2	11.11	1	5.88

UNDERSTANDING OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		6		18		13	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	33.33	15	83.33	10	76.92
2		3	50	13	72.22	11	84.61
3		2	33.33	3	16.67	2	15.38
4		0		1	5.56	4	30.76
5		1	16.67	2	11.11	1	7.69

UNDERSTANDING OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1				12	66.67	12	70.58
2				12	72.22	9	52.94
3				0		3	17.64
4				3	16.67	5	29.41
5				2	11.11	1	5.88

UNDERSTANDING OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	33.33	12	66.67	10	76.92
2		3	50	12	72.22	11	84.61
3		2	33.33	3	16.67	2	15.38
4		0		1	5.56	4	30.76
5		1	16.67	2	11.11	1	7.69

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		29		25	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	9	90	16	55.17	20	80
2	9	90	13	44.82	20	80
3	2	20	5	17.24	5	20
4	2	20	7	24.13	4	16
5	4	40	5	17.24	5	20

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		19		14	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	4	80	14	73.68	14	100
2	3	60	16	84.21	11	78.51
3	1	20	3	15.78	4	28.57
4	0		1	5.26	1	7.14
5	0		5	26.31	2	14.28

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	90	12	55.17	20	80
2		2	90	12	44.82	20	80
3		2	20	5	17.24	5	20
4		2	20	7	24.13	4	16
5		4	40	5	17.24	5	20

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		4	80	14	73.68	14	100
2		3	60	16	84.21	11	78.57
3		1	20	3	15.79	4	28.57
4		0	0	1	5.26	1	7.14
5		0	0	5	26.31	2	14.28

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	11		18		32	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	45.45	13	72.22	25	78.12
2	4	36.36	9	50	23	71.87
3	1	9.09	4	22.22	9	28.12
4	0		2	11.11	3	9.37
5	2	18.18	2	11.11	11	34.37

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	16	69.56	15	62.50	15	78.94
2	16	69.56	14	58.33	16	84.21
3	1	4.34	5	20.83	4	21.05
4	0		3	12.50	1	5.26
5	6	26.08	7	29.16	3	15.78

UNDERSTANDING OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	5	45.45	13	73.33	23	78.13
2	2	4	36.36	9	50	23	71.87
3	3	1	9.09	4	22.22	9	28.13
4	4	0		2	11.11	3	9.37
5	5	2	18.18	2	11.11	11	34.37

UNDERSTANDING OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	16	69.56	15	68.50	15	78.94
2	2	16	69.56	14	68.33	16	84.21
3	3	1	4.34	5	20.83	4	21.05
4	4	0		3	12.50	1	5.26
5	5	6	26.08	7	33.16	3	15.78

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	60	9	100	4	66.67
2	1	20	7	77.78	4	66.67
3	0		4	44.44	1	16.67
4	1	20	2	22.22	0	
5	1	20	2	22.22	2	33.33

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	6	50	11	91.67	1	25
2	8	66.67	10	83.33	3	75
3	2	16.67	2	16.67	1	25
4	0		5	41.67	0	
5	2	16.67	5	41.67	0	

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	60	100	0	0	4	66.67
2	1	20	77.78	0	0	4	66.67
3	0	0	44.44	0	0	1	16.67
4	1	20	33.33	0	0	0	0
5	1	20	33.33	0	0	0	0

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	6	50	83.33	11	18.33	1	16.67
2	8	66.67	83.33	10	12.5	3	37.5
3	2	16.67	83.33	0	0	1	50
4	0	0	41.67	0	0	0	0
5	2	16.67	41.67	0	0	0	0

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		3		3		0	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		1	33.33	2	66.67		
2		3	100	3	100		
3		1	33.33	1	33.33		
4		0		0			
5		2	66.67	2	66.67		

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		3		0		0	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		1	33.33				
2		0					
3		0					
4		0					
5		3	100				

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	1	33.33	2	66.67		
2	2	3	100	3	100		
3	3	1	33.33	1	33.33		
4	4	0		0			
5	5	2	66.67	2	66.67		

UNDERSTANDINGS OF POSTAL SERVICES EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	1	33.33				
2	2	0					
3	3	0					
4	4	0					
5	5	3	100				

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		18		17	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	8	80	13	72.22	7	41.17
2	2	20	3	16.67	6	35.29
3	5	50	9	50.00	6	35.29
4	8	80	17	94.44	8	47.05
5	5	50	13	72.22	5	29.41

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	6		18		13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	33.33	5	27.77	5	38.46
2	2	33.33	4	22.22	4	30.76
3	0	0	4	22.22	5	38.46
4	4	66.67	11	61.11	9	69.23
5	2	33.33	7	38.88	6	46.15

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1				13	73.33	7	41.17
2				3	16.67	6	33.33
3				9	50	6	33.33
4				17	94.44	3	17.05
5				13	73.33	5	28.41

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	33.33	5	27.77	5	28.46
2		2	33.33	4	22.22	4	30.76
3		0		4	22.22	5	38.46
4		4	66.67	11	61.11	9	69.23
5		2	33.33	7	38.88	6	46.15

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		29		25	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	50.72	13	44.82	15	60
2	2	20.10	6	20.69	4	16.75
3	5	50.27	11	37.93	14	56.07
4	8	80.54	22	75.86	22	88.37
5	5	50.30	13	44.82	9	36.12

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		19		14	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	4	80.32	5	26.31	7	50.57
2	1	10.00	2	10.52	2	14.28
3	1	10.75	2	10.52	4	28.57
4	4	80.31	14	73.68	9	64.28
5	2	40.17	9	47.36	50	52.57

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1.	5	80	13	44.83	13	60		
2.	2	30	6	20.63	4	16		
3.	5	50	11	37.93	14	56		
4.	8	80	32	75.88	22	88		
5.	5	50	13	44.83	9	36		

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1.	4	80	5	26.31	7	50		
2.	1	10	2	10.52	2	14.28		
3.	1	10	2	10.52	4	28.57		
4.	4	80	14	73.68	9	64.28		
5.	2	40	9	47.36	50			

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	11		18		32	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	8	72.72	14	77.78	16	50
2	2	18.18	4	22.22	6	18.75
3	3	27.27	8	44.44	15	46.87
4	6	54.54	12	66.67	15	46.87
5	4	36.36	8	44.44	9	28.12

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	11	47.82	12	50	6	31.57
2	2	8.69	3	12.50	3	15.78
3	8	34.78	11	45.83	7	36.84
4	15	65.21	15	62.50	8	42.10
5	10	43.47	15	62.50	6	31.57

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	8	72.72	14	77.78	18	50
2	2	2	18.18	4	22.22	6	16.67
3	3	3	27.27	8	44.44	15	41.67
4	6	6	54.54	12	66.67	15	41.67
5	4	4	36.36	8	44.44	9	25.00

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	11	11	47.82	18	50	6	21.57
2	2	2	8.69	3	12.50	3	15.78
3	8	8	34.78	11	46.67	7	38.64
4	15	15	65.21	15	62.50	8	42.10
5	10	10	43.47	15	62.50	6	21.57

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	60	6	66.67	5	83.33
2	1	20	1	11.11	3	50
3	2	40	8	88.89	3	50
4	2	40	6	66.67	3	100
5	3	60	4	44.44	1	16.67

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	8	66.67	10	83.33	2	50
2	2	16.67	5	41.67	0	
3	6	50	8	66.67	1	25
4	8	66.67	5	41.67	2	50
5	5	41.67	5	41.67	1	25

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Total	Non-agricultural		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1900	12,000,000	10,000,000	83.3	2,000,000	16.7
1910	15,000,000	12,500,000	83.3	2,500,000	16.7
1920	18,000,000	15,000,000	83.3	3,000,000	16.7
1930	21,000,000	17,500,000	83.3	3,500,000	16.7
1940	24,000,000	20,000,000	83.3	4,000,000	16.7

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Total	Non-agricultural		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1900	12,000,000	10,000,000	83.3	2,000,000	16.7
1910	15,000,000	12,500,000	83.3	2,500,000	16.7
1920	18,000,000	15,000,000	83.3	3,000,000	16.7
1930	21,000,000	17,500,000	83.3	3,500,000	16.7
1940	24,000,000	20,000,000	83.3	4,000,000	16.7

UNDERSTANDING OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	3	0	3	0	1	0
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	33.33	3	100.00	14	83.33
2	0		1	33.33	14	83.33
3	0		2	66.67	3	17.34
4	0		1	33.33	7	41.17
5	0		2	66.67	0	
6					1	5.88

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	100				
2	1	33.33				
3	1	33.33				
4	0		12	86.67	11	84.61
5	3	100	12	86.67	10	76.92
6	1	33.33	1	5.56	2	15.38
7	2	66.67	13	92.31	5	38.46
8	1	33.33	1	5.56	0	
9	1	33.33	3	21.43	0	
10	2	66.67	7	50.00	2	15.38

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	3	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional
Quest. Item Number	Number	\$	Number	
1	1	33.33	3 100	0
2	0		1 33.33	
3	0		2 66.67	
4	0		1 33.33	
5	0		2 66.67	

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES OF THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	3	Labor	Skilled Labor	Professional
Quest. Item Number	Number	\$		
1	3 100			0
2	1 33.33			
3	1 33.33			
4	0			
5	1 33.33			

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	0		18		17	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1			16	88.89	14	82.35
2			15	83.33	14	82.35
3			2	11.11	3	17.64
4			12	66.67	7	41.17
5			1	5.56	0	
6			0		1	5.88
7			9	50	9	52.94

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	6		18		13	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	4	66.67	12	66.67	11	84.61
2	3	50	12	66.67	10	76.92
3	0		1	5.56	2	15.38
4	2	33.33	13	72.22	5	38.46
5	1	16.67	1	5.56	0	
6	1	16.67	3	16.67	0	
7	2	33.33	7	38.89	2	15.58

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
NINE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	\$	Number	\$	Number	\$
1				18	88.88	14	88.35
2				18	88.33	14	88.35
3				2	11.11	3	17.64
4				12	88.67	7	41.17
5				1	5.56	0	
6				0		1	5.56
7				2	50	3	33.94

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Item	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	\$	Number	\$	Number	\$
1		4	68.67	12	68.67	11	64.61
2		3	50	12	68.67	10	78.68
3		0		1	5.56	2	15.56
4		2	33.33	13	78.33	5	38.46
5		1	18.67	1	5.56	0	
6		1	18.67	2	18.67	0	
7		2	33.33	7	38.89	2	15.56

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	10		29		25	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	8	80.00	23	79.31	23	92.00
2	4	40.00	23	79.31	22	88.00
3	4	40.00	5	17.24	6	24.00
4	6	60.00	15	51.72	21	84.00
5	0	0.00	3	10.34	4	16.00
6	0	0.00	7	24.13	5	20.00
7	7	70.00	13	44.82	19	76.00

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		19		14	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100.00	13	68.42	14	100.00
2	2	40.00	13	68.42	12	85.71
3	1	20.00	1	5.26	1	7.14
4	3	60.00	8	42.10	8	57.14
5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	0	0.00	1	5.26	1	7.14
7	2	40.00	6	31.57	7	50.00

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		8	80	23	79.31	23	92
2		4	40	23	79.31	23	88
3		4	40	2	17.24	6	24
4		6	60	15	51.72	21	84
5		0		3	10.34	4	16
6		0		7	24.13	2	20
7		7	70	13	44.82	19	76

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		5	100	13	68.42	14	100
2		2	40	13	68.42	13	92.31
3		1	20	1	5.26	1	7.14
4		2	80	8	42.10	8	57.14
5		0		0		0	
6		0		1	5.26	1	7.14
7		2	80	6	31.57	7	50

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	11		18		32	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	90.90	16	88.89	28	87.50
2	6	54.54	14	77.78	25	78.12
3	3	27.27	4	22.22	7	21.87
4	7	63.64	13	72.22	17	53.12
5	2	18.18	0		3	9.37
6	3	27.27	5	27.78	8	25.00
7	7	63.64	14	77.78	24	75.00

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	23		24		19	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	18	78.26	22	91.66	17	89.47
2	13	56.52	18	75.00	13	68.42
3	5	21.73	5	20.83	6	31.57
4	8	34.78	14	58.33	15	78.94
5	2	8.69	3	12.50	6	31.57
6	3	13.04	4	16.66	9	47.36
7	14	60.87	11	45.83	12	63.15

UNDERSTANDING OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	10	60.90	18	88.83	28	87.50	
2	8	54.54	14	77.78	25	78.12	
3	3	27.27	4	32.82	7	31.87	
4	7	62.84	13	72.22	17	53.12	
5	2	18.18	0		3	2.37	
6	3	27.27	5	27.78	8	25	
7	7	62.84	14	77.78	24	75	

UNDERSTANDING OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
SEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	18	78.26	32	61.66	17	89.47	
2	13	58.52	18	75	13	68.42	
3	5	21.73	5	30.83	6	31.27	
4	8	34.78	14	58.33	15	78.94	
5	2	8.69	3	12.50	6	31.27	
6	3	13.04	4	16.66	9	47.36	
7	14	60.87	11	45.83	18	63.15	

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	5		9		6	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100.57	7	77.78	6	100
2	5	100.33	7	77.78	6	100
3	3	60.33	5	55.56	5	83.33
4	4	80.33	7	77.78	5	83.33
5	0	0.33	0	0.33	1	16.67
6	1	20	0	0.33	1	16.67
7	5	100.33	5	55.56	5	83.33

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
	12		12		4	
Ques. Item	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	12	100.57	10	83.33	4	100
2	10	83.33	8	66.67	4	100
3	3	25	6	50	1	25
4	8	66.67	12	100	2	50
5	0		1	8.33	0	
6	1	8.33	2	16.67	1	25
7	8	66.67	10	83.33	2	50

UNDERSTANDING OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5	100	20	77.78	7	100	0
2	5	100	20	77.78	7	100	0
3	3	80	26.67	55.56	5	83.33	16.67
4	4	80	20	77.78	7	83.33	16.67
5	0	0	0	0	0	18.87	18.87
6	1	20	20	0	0	18.87	18.87
7	5	100	20	55.56	5	83.33	16.67

UNDERSTANDING OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Ques. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	12	100	8.33	10	83.33	4	33.33
2	10	83.33	8.33	8	66.67	4	33.33
3	3	25	8.33	0	0	1	3.33
4	8	66.67	8.33	12	100	2	16.67
5	0	0	0	1	8.33	0	0
6	1	8.33	8.33	2	16.67	1	8.33
7	8	66.67	8.33	10	83.33	2	16.67

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		3		3		0	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	66.67	3	100		
2		1	33.33	3	100		
3		1	33.33	1	33.33		
4		1	33.33	3	100		
5		1	33.33	1	33.33		
6		0		1	33.33		
7		1	33.33	3	100		

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

		Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
No. in Group		3		0		0	
Ques. Item		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	66.67				
2		2	66.67				
3		0					
4		1	33.33				
5		0					
6		0					
7		1	33.33				

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOYS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	66.67	3	100		
2		1	33.33	3	100		
3		1	33.33	1	33.33		
4		1	33.33	3	100		
5		1	33.33	1	33.33		
6		0		1	33.33		
7		1	33.33	3	100		

UNDERSTANDINGS OF BONDS AND STAMPS EXPRESSED BY
THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS

Quest. Item	No. in Group	Labor		Skilled Labor		Professional	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1		2	66.67				
2		2	66.67				
3		0					
4		1	33.33				
5		0					
6		0					
7		1	33.33				

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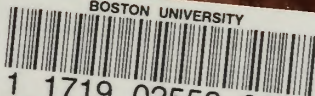
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